



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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10 July 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-89-130

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## Ethiopia

**President Mengistu Speech on Foiled Coup Attempt**  
*EA0307145289 Addis Ababa Domestic Service*  
*in Amharic 1733 GMT 1 Jul 89*

[Speech by President Mengistu Haile Mariam at medal-awarding ceremony at the National Palace in Addis Ababa on 1 July—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear members of the heroic revolutionary Army, comrades, guests: I would like to first of all congratulate those of you who have succeeded in winning badges and medals due to your inherited heroism and renewed socialist patriotism with which you safeguard our integrity and revolutionary sovereignty, with unwavering and principled determination. I congratulate you for being among our Army which is at the forefront of our struggle. It is those who have made sacrifices with dignity who are the true sons of our masses.

When we look back at our history, it is a history of struggle for freedom, integrity, and national identity. The broad masses of Ethiopia, who attach great value to their freedom, their integrity, and their national identity, have courageously fought numerous invaders, expansionists, and colonialists at various stages in history, and have handed to us mother Ethiopia, which is one of the few countries in the world known for its ancient civilizations and a history which can be respected.

To defend ourselves with courage and national pride, against an enemy which comes across our borders with the aim of depriving us of our freedom, is a worthy tradition which we inherited from our forefathers. As has been repeatedly stated on various occasions, the strategic location of our country, its natural resources, and its good climate have made it the object of many attacks by invaders and warmongers. As a consequence, its heroic children, instead of making efforts for development, prosperity, and a better life, have been obliged to defend themselves against consecutive invasions. Our forefathers, who chose freedom over slavery, victory over defeat, and death over surrender, made sacrifices with dignity for the respected and dear motherland, which is our source of pride today.

Although our enemies have attacked us repeatedly over the centuries to satisfy their desire for expansion and to colonize us, the heroic sons of this country have never neglected their historical responsibility and have instead shed their blood to deliver the country to us. Our revolutionary Army, which has made great sacrifices against our numerous enemies, is a source of everlasting pride. The numerous victories of our dependable revolutionary Army hold a great and respected place in our history. This Army, which is the product of past discontent and a popular revolution, has lived through very trying moments during the revolutionary years. It has foiled the conspiracies of our enemies. We have won

many victories with the relentless support of the workers and the hard struggle of our revolutionary Army. Our revolutionary Army has thus shown the masses how strong it is.

We will recall here only a few of the sacrifices and heroic deeds which have made this Army a source of our pride, not only for us, but also for other oppressed peoples. Above all, lest it be forgotten with the passage of time or as the result of selfish motives, a thirst for power, or the loss of perspective, it is no exaggeration to say that no other force in the country or the continent as a whole can claim to have sacrificed so much for the cause of the masses. No other force has fought and died better for unity, socialist democracy, social development, and the popular cause.

Comrades, I am not speaking of the long-ago past but rather of the very recent past. For 15 years, the expansionists have been fighting us to take one-fifth of our country from the east and the south. They were certain they would attain their aims by invading us. Since time immemorial, the aim was to take control of the northern highlands, Lake Tana, and the Nile River, to deprive us of our Red Sea frontier, and to isolate us from the rest of the world, leaving us backward and uncivilized. This conspiracy is at least a century old.

What was the political situation and the state of military organization and coordination around us? What was our strength, organization, and preparation for this threat of invasion? Setting aside organization, preparation, and the coordination of forces, was there anyone to inform, organize, and prepare the Ethiopian people to defend themselves from dangerous conspiracies by an organized enemy? Was there the leadership to unite it against such a danger? Even when our capital city, Addis Ababa, was invaded by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, did not the people come out onto Revolution Square with sticks and ask to be armed against them?

Of course, those who were milking the country dry did not care. They ran away at this time of crisis. Others collaborated with our external enemies and fought us. Still others, who were sabotaging us covertly, mocked us as they drank in bars, saying they would fight when the enemy neared Addis Ababa.

Excluding them, would any other Ethiopian deny the sacrifices, the popular character, and the determination of our revolutionary Army, which is part and parcel of the ongoing Ethiopian revolution, and which is born out of popular rebellion to safeguard the sovereignty, rejuvenation, respect, and greatness of the nation? Yesterday, today, and in the future, in this country—which is a mosaic of nationalities, a country of international strategic importance, a country jealous of its freedom, anti-colonialist, indomitable, and respected—is there any guarantee or freedom except a party based on democratic centralism, a strong popular revolutionary Army, and a popular government to uphold its proud history,



integrity, sovereignty, the welfare of its citizens, development, unity, and rapid progress? This is what we believe the sacrifices have been made for. Whatever they say or do, internally or externally, we will keep faith with the people, the country, the Constitution, the party, and our revolutionary Army.

Everything we have done has been based on this principle. Of course, we do not say that the material and spiritual needs of the people can be satisfied and that all we desire for the greatness and rapid development of our country be achieved, through our determined principles and our strong popular stand alone. We do not know of any country or people which has achieved this without sacrifice, or of any country or people which has achieved its desire. While on the one hand we have been struggling with several powers to attain peace, on the other we have been dismantling, through struggle, the bases of the defunct system's production relations and political structures. Our efforts to build a new social order should not be underestimated, for we have achieved much.

I cannot tell the whole story here of our victories and achievements in the process of revolutionary struggle. It is enough to say that the broad masses have been freed from a reactionary system and can now participate directly in personal and national affairs. The masses can now give their opinions, make decisions, and administer themselves. This cannot be overemphasized, but all this was not achieved by chance—there has been great sacrifice and thorough planning. Generations of our compatriots, by giving their all for unity and freedom, have overcome the problems before them through sacrifice and in a spirit of nationalism and determination. They have left us a living history, and we will always remember them with deep respect and pride.

Our heroic forefathers, who stood up for centuries against colonialism, fascism, and imperialism, have sacrificed much to hand over to us a free and united country. This is an historical reality, denied only by those who want to write history from a wishful and subjective point of view.

Dear members of our Armed Forces, this is the true character of our history of struggle, but there have also been people who have sold out for selfish reasons and who have come out as enemies. We feel sorry about this, but we also recall that there were such traitors in our ancient history, so we are not very surprised by the actions of the destructive elements that have cropped up today. Many beloved children of this nation have fallen to make it possible for us to reach our present historic moment and uphold our history written in the blood of our heroic compatriots. However, they have left their names above their graves. What above all makes us happy and proud are the victories and achievements we have attained by carrying the banners of our heroic compatriots. If our efforts and [words indistinct] to bring our people, which had been suffering for centuries under a backward feudal system,

into a new social order are to bear fruit, we must work harder for more popular victory and progress, and without lingering over past achievements.

Our revolutionary Army has from the outset been at the forefront of our revolution, leaving behind family and property, and making sacrifices for the well-being of our revolution and our nation. It has defied the enemy's attacks and made great sacrifices for the sovereignty of the oppressed masses, thereby manifesting its socialist patriotism and its true love for the motherland. It is also proving this today.

From the outset, the task of our revolution was to agitate and organize the broad masses and prepare for the formation of a just, equal, and progressive social system. We have been able to overcome natural and man-made obstacles and make decisive basic changes in our country's political, economic, and military situation. The establishment of the vanguard party, which guarantees the achievement of the new social system, for which the Ethiopian people are determined to make any sacrifice, and [word indistinct] the direction of development, demonstrates the practical feature of our experience in political awareness and organizational methods. Through the leadership of the party, and in accordance with the plans and policies laid down in the program and the 10-year development plan, we have had successes in various social sectors over the past few years.

In addition to the victories achieved through hard work and sacrifice for the defense of our borders and national integrity and for the peace and well-being of the people; in addition to gaining popular objectives step by step; and in addition to the decisive prerequisites of agitating the people, organizing and arming them and thereby preparing them for popular authority; when, in addition to all this, we compare the economic and social achievements of the 10 revolutionary years with the 50 years before the revolution, our progress is clear.

How many of the 97 percent of illiterate citizens are illiterate today? How many kindergartens and nurseries and urban adult institutes have we established? How many primary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities have we established? How much skilled manpower have we trained in these institutions and with the cooperation of friendly countries? How many agricultural, health, and other technological and scientific research institutes have we established? How many clinics, health centers, and hospitals have we established? How many kilometers of roads of varying kinds have we built? How many vehicles, aircraft, and ships have we bought? How many international airports have we renovated, and how many new ones have we built? Comparing our port facilities and the old ones, what achievements have we made in our Red Sea ports? How many postal services have we established? How many people who once had only heard of such things, now have television sets? How many fueled and hydroelectric generators have been installed? How many towns and

villages have received light? Within the 10 years, how have mining development, research, and the search for minerals been conducted? What do the services of the banks, previously enjoyed only by a few rich citizens and foreigners, look like today? And how is investment today? How many small-, medium-, and large-scale industries have been established? What does technological development and distribution, which were imported with the industries, look like? What about the defense industry? How much employment and know-how have all these given to our compatriots? What has been done to villagize the peasants and to overcome drought, etc.? And above all these things, what kind of plan and program do we have? What are the country's hopes for the future?

Frankly speaking, we were entangled in jealousy, a hunger for power, and the feudal system, which delayed our progress. But for all this, is our country really as poor as our enemies say? What we need is peace, unity, cooperation, determination, and to work day and night. If this materializes, we will soon be self-sufficient in all fields.

Although the aim of our struggle is to eliminate backwardness, which is the source of our economic problems, and to achieve all-round development, the importance of developing a defense force with a deep mass base—which is essential to safeguarding the integrity of the nation and the sovereignty of the revolution—should not be underestimated. The steps taken in our revolutionary process, starting with the training of the militia and the active participation of the workers, hold a special place in our history. In our future efforts to speed up our all-around development, based on the history, culture, and objective realities of the Ethiopian people, any attempt to deny the decisiveness of the masses and to frustrate our development will be tantamount to destruction and an antipopular stand. Adverse propaganda and baseless rumors cannot deter us from striving for our popular goal.

We could not have reached this great historical moment if we had not given maximum attention to the security of our nation and sovereignty of our revolution, thereby coming through trying moments with strong revolutionary fervor. In particular, the revolutionary Army which was born with the revolution has shown great courage in fighting for the well-being of the motherland and in ensuring social development based on social justice and equality. The courage of the revolutionary Army has paved the way for our long struggle, and the revolutionary Army will go down in the annals of the history of the new Ethiopia as the guarantor of the people's cause.

Dear comrades, our economic development, burdened by centuries of backwardness and war, faces many obstacles. Therefore, our relentless efforts to improve our social life have not progressed as expected. Antirevolutionary [words indistinct] have repeatedly tried to divide our country, disrupt our unity, and reverse our revolution.

As we have learned from our history of struggle and from what is happening in Ethiopia today, whenever people take one step forward to build the groundwork for development, their internal and external enemies put more pressure on them by changing their tactics. It is well known that what we have undertaken in our country is directed toward unity and the respect for historical freedom and sovereignty. If we had submitted to the pressure of our enemies in their efforts to thwart our objectives and make us dependent on foreign forces, it is very clear to all of us how much praise they would have poured on us. The exposure of the destructive elements that trade on the name of popular democracy and freedom, and their efforts to misinterpret our objectives, should not surprise us.

Dear comrades, the times are very difficult for Ethiopia. As we can learn from the history of past revolutions, whenever people wage a struggle for freedom, justice, equality, and democracy, international imperialism and reactionary forces have always tried to abort the efforts of the broad masses, either overtly or covertly. All revolutions, in every country, have been subjected to reactionary pressures. A few have been aborted but many have come out victorious from the bitter struggle waged by the oppressed.

As the objective reality in our country shows, imperialist antirevolutionary maneuvers consist of creating conflict between friendly and neighboring countries and escalating the conflict into armed confrontation. If these evil maneuvers succeed, the revolutionary country will lose and the struggle will be brought to an end. Even if this does not happen, the economy of the losing country will be disrupted by war spending. Furthermore, man-made contradictions will be created by the agents of imperialism between the people of the revolutionary country, thereby giving way to civil war and halting the progress of the popular revolution. To compound this antirevolutionary act, the imperialists apply sanctions and ridicule the popular government in power, thereby worsening the situation. If despite all this their mission does not succeed, then they employ the reactionary forces and their supporters within the country by giving them refuge so that they will put out false propaganda alleging that there is havoc in the revolutionary country. Therefore, they try to change international opinion about that country—and this is their main current tactic.

The negative maneuvers of the reactionary forces do not end here. Apart from the assassination of progressive elements to suppress revolutionary activity in a country at its onset, the evil maneuver of engineering coups d'etat to eliminate progressive governments is the order of the day in many regions.

The mission of a few mercenary generals which was foiled recently, is part and parcel of the antirevolutionary maneuvers mentioned earlier. As is clear to everyone, the self-administration of the broad masses is now being realized through regional popular power establishments.

At a time when territorial popular power is being strengthened, and especially when genuine compatriots are trying to solve the age-old northern problem peacefully with maximum attention from our party and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Government, it was not fortuitous that a few traitorous generals made a desperate bid for power, forgetting the trust reposed in them. If the broad masses secure their right to self-administration, and if the disruption of peace, which is constraining the country's economy, is settled soon, our planned path of development can be taken rapidly and with confidence. This idea greatly worried the reactionaries, and this realization of development is not comforting for our internal and external enemies.

Comrades, if the machinations of our enemies had succeeded, it is not difficult to imagine the destruction that would have occurred in this historic country. The intention of the traitors to sell the country without even moving a step, clearly demonstrates the mischief and sabotage they have committed against Ethiopian unity and our revolutionary Army.

It is not just that these traitors were considered genuine Ethiopians and leaders of our revolutionary Armed Forces, as well as genuine comrades in struggle. What makes us angrier than anything are the victories of which we have been deprived and the sacrifices we have had to make because the secret military strategies we drafted with them—as well as the deployment of our revolutionary forces—were sold to the enemy.

Comrades, we might ask how it was possible for this to happen. We might conclude that these traitors were professional actors [preceding two words in English] who were performing unique roles as patriotic and revolutionary characters.

Let me leave aside, for one moment, the collusion and coordination these traitors entered into with the enemy, as well as the wrongs and atrocities they committed against the troops they were leading and the people to whom they had pledged their loyalty, and remind you of something else: While Abera Abebe and Kumelachew Degene, who temporarily escaped from among the leading traitors, were in hiding in Addis Ababa, the bandit radio broadcast that they had left Addis Ababa and had joined the bandit camp in order to throw our investigations off track and to demoralize us.

The results of the plot they hatched, which tainted the noble history of our popular revolutionary Armed Forces, instead of being permanently profitable to them, ended up constituting a reason for their demise, which has been received as very good tidings by the people of Ethiopia and all the revolutionary forces of the world. The quick action taken by the whole of our revolutionary forces to eliminate the danger that hovered over Ethiopia's revolution and unity has opened a great new chapter of victory for us. We are particularly proud of the heroic 2d Revolutionary Army who destroyed the

traitors, who had plotted to lead them like cattle, and in so doing fulfilled their revolutionary pledge to our party and Constitution, in addition to upholding the popular victories they have registered over the years, in the crucial struggle upon which they have embarked, through the daily shedding of blood.

By making the sacrifices necessary to the popular struggle and by destroying the traitors who rose against the revolution, in addition to defending national unity and independence, our 2d Revolutionary Army has shown the whole world that it correctly understands its goals and stands for the well-being of the Ethiopian people.

This popular force has been at the forefront of the revolution's bitter struggle to free our society from feudal exploitation. It has untiringly made, and is still making, sacrifices on all fronts to hand over with dignity this country—whose frontiers have always been respected and unity kept intact—to the next generation. This in itself constitutes a major part of Ethiopia's history. Our party and government hereby confirm that our forces, who have tirelessly marched down the bitter path of struggle because of their correct understanding of their mission, will forever be regarded as an incomparable source of inspiration in our history and forever be cited as a source of confidence for the people. The medals, badges, and shields that have been awarded today to our 2d Revolutionary Army and to the 102d Airborne Division, which is part of this army, have not been issued just because these forces decisively foiled the attempted coup d'état. These awards are given with great admiration by our party and government, who assessed the sum total of their struggle for freedom and unity over past years. These awards will in the future be given to our Armed Forces and divisions who display similar heroism.

At this point and at this great forum we would like to express our love and respect for the whole of our revolutionary Armed Forces, in the name of our party and government. As is known, I am a soldier who originated from this revolutionary Army, and I am a member of the Anbesa [Lion] Division, which had been eating pancakes and gruel made from unpodded beans and peas, because we lacked a mill, while engaging in relentless war on the borders of our country—with its members dying on the ground not because of a lack of helicopters, rather due to a lack of stretchers whenever they were wounded—and which even today is engaged on a crucial front. I feel great pride in being a member of this revolutionary Army.

Antirevolutionary and anti-unity forces have tried everything to threaten our borders, which have been guarded by heroes, dismember our unity, which has been attained by consecutive generations; and annihilate the country's combatants and reverse the revolution.

However, they have not succeeded and will not succeed in the future. I am at a loss for words to express my feelings at being able to present this great award to this



army, at this crucial period of struggle, in the name of the people, the party, and the (?government) of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. This award expresses the strong trust that the people of Ethiopia have in the Army, as well as the additional major responsibility placed on you.

Comrades, everything is temporary. Each one of us is temporary. The main or important thing is the question: Where did we stand and what did we do before we passed away? The country is not temporary, the people are not temporary, and history transcends the grave. Protect Ethiopia. Protect Ethiopia. Thank you. [applause]



**President Botha, Nelson Mandela Meet 5 Jul**

*MB0807153589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1533 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Pretoria July 8 SAPA—The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, met Nelson Mandela "informally" at Tuynhuys [presidential office building] in Cape Town on Wednesday [5 July], when Mandela paid a "courtesy visit" to the state president, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, confirmed in Pretoria this afternoon.

He said no policy matters were debated and no negotiations were conducted, but Mr Coetsee added that Mr Botha and Mandela "however availed themselves of the opportunity to confirm their support for peaceful development in South Africa".

The conversation, which lasted for about 45 minutes, took place in a pleasant spirit, Mr Coetsee said. The possibility of "further steps or meetings was not discussed during the occasion".

Mr Coetsee was present during the visit.

**Pik Botha on 'Significant' Talks**

*MB0807182889 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] President P.W. Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela have met face to face in Tuynhuys. [passage omitted]

In reaction, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has said it's significant for South Africa that the two leaders met without any foreign intercession. He said the meeting also had wider positive implications which would benefit all people in South Africa. He saw this as an event of the utmost contemporary importance.

**Information Minister Views Meeting**

*MB1007063089 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Telephone interview with Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe by David Hall-Green on the 5 July talks between President P.W. Botha and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela; from the "Good Morning South Africa" program—live]

[Text] [Hall-Green] Good morning, Dr van der Merwe.

[Van der Merwe] Good morning.

[Hall-Green] Just how significant are these talks? There are certain comments in various papers this morning which say that they are not all that significant, but just how significant are they, in fact?

[Van der Merwe] I think, from a symbolic point of view, they are very important in the sense that it is the first time that these two leaders got together. Although there

was no negotiations or no policy matters discussed during this meeting, I think the mere fact that they got together without any mediation from overseas is of great importance.

[Hall-Green] Does this herald a new era in South African negotiating politics?

[Van der Merwe] I think it is too early to say exactly that specifically on this, on the strength of this meeting. But it is true that the whole emphasis now is on negotiating on getting together with the various groups in South Africa that have a commitment to peace in order to work out a future for South Africa, and I think, symbolically, and in practice this is an important step in that direction.

[Hall-Green] Tell me, are more talks likely then between the state president and Mr Mandela?

[Van der Merwe] That issue was not discussed at last week's meeting, and so it is very difficult to say. It will depend a great deal on the reactions from various people and various quarters. One cannot make predictions like that.

[Hall-Green] Thank you very much, sir.

[Van der Merwe] Thank you very much.

**Bishop Tutu Assesses Meeting**

*MB0907183089 Johannesburg SAPA In English  
1749 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[SAPA PR wire service; issued by the Church of the Province]

[Text] Cape Town [dateline as received] The following extracts are from an interview given by Archbishop Desmond Tutu to television journalists here this afternoon.

Asked for his comment on the meeting between Mr P.W. Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela, Archbishop Tutu said:

"Like most people, I am surprised, although we have been calling for people to meet and here is an instance of the head of state at last, at long last, heeding the calls of those who are interested in negotiation.

"In some ways, you could say that it is, as it were, the outgoing president meeting someone who is going to succeed him in Tuynhuys."

Are you optimistic about the signs that this visit has shown?

"I am a little surprised at the timing of it, and the fact that it was kept under wraps seems to indicate that perhaps the government were...rather concerned about the fall-out.

"The timing is a bit odd in terms of the election.

"If it means that Mr Botha is intent on going out with a flourish...being responsible for the release of Nelson Mandela, it will in fact not have the kind of impact he believes it ought to have, simply because if he (Mr Mandela) is released into a state of emergency, he is released without lifting the ban on the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], then it doesn't make sense, because you are releasing him and then saying he must not be involved in the things for which he was prepared to give his life."

Do you think that P.W. Botha might release him before he ends his term as state president?

"It looks as if many people are speculating that this is something they want to do. I gather that Mr F.W. de Klerk was under some pressure, and Mrs Thatcher is certainly keen that she should be seen to have been to some extent responsible for influencing them in his release.

"But his release, seen as an isolated thing, will not have the sort of impact that it ought to have. He himself, Nelson...I doubt that he would want to be released all on his own account. When people have campaigned for his release, he has been seen as a focal point, a representative person. We have said 'release Nelson Mandela' but we have really meant 'release all political prisoners and then engage in realistic negotiation. Don't talk about a new South Africa, a democratic South Africa in which you have your own special definition of democracy which means 73 percent of the population have no vote at all.'"

Do you think the government can afford to release Mr Mandela and place restrictions on him as they did with Mr (Govan) Mbeki?

"They would be crazy to do that. They would be quite, quite crazy. It would backfire in a horrible kind of way. They would be well advised to keep him in prison rather than... release him and then place restrictions on him. It would be almost disastrous."

Are you not a little surprised that Mr Mandela agreed to the meeting?

"I think that he demonstrated by that agreement a commitment which and the organisation he heads have to negotiation. [sentence as received] One of his last acts before he was arrested was writing a letter to the then prime minister.

"Even now there is no question in my mind that if the government were to say they were sincere in talking about the dismantling of apartheid and a new democratic, non-racial constitution, that the ANC would certainly suspend the armed struggle—and the PAC—and they would want to be involved in negotiations."

Do you think that Mr Mandela possibly could have seen that a meeting with P.W. Botha could do more damage than good, when it should have been with Mr de Klerk?

"It is difficult, I think, when you are in the kind of situation he is. You want to take as many chances as possible. I think that one has to say there was more in a sense to be gained than to be lost. Mr P.W. Botha is after all still state president. He still does call the shots. As we have seen, he can still refuse to go to parties and so on..."

How would this meeting affect the election campaign?

"Many people possibly are wondering whether it might not be a spanner thrown in the works to queer the pitch, particularly perhaps for the Nats if they were to follow their old line of trying to stress security issues.

"But you see the government is now really coming round to the things that we told them donkey's years ago.

"I was among the few who publicly were saying 'I am meeting with the ANC' long before it became as fashionable as it has become, when we were telling South Africa that there is no way in which you are going to be able to discuss the future of this country without including the ANC. So they have come round to that and perhaps are saying 'we are hedging our bets.'"

#### **Chikane Says Not 'Dramatic Event'**

MB0907163789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1633 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg July 9 SAPA—The talks between President P.W. Botha and jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela—already welcomed by the British Government and several local progressive leaders—do not constitute a major event, South African Council of Churches (SACC) Secretary-General Frank Chikane said today.

Rev Chikane's statement—on behalf of the Mandela family and certain community leaders—said Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee and Mr Botha "remain his (Mandela's) jailers.

"They just happen to be the most senior."

Rev Chikane said the statement constituted the views of the Mandela family as well as those community leaders which they had been able to contact at short notice.

News of the Wednesday [5 July] talks between Mr Botha and Mandela, who has been in prison for more than a quarter of a century, was only released to the public yesterday evening. The Mandela family has still not been informed by Mr Coetzee that the meeting took place.

The statement, delivered at a news conference in front of the Mandela's Diepkloof home, said for the government to intimate by such talks that their leader could enter in any way into normal dialogue, was "nothing short of political mischief.

"Only free men can negotiate," it said.

"The meeting does not constitute any dramatic event in the history of the country, as the government would like the rest of the world to think."

Rev Chikane, with Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the ANC leader, at his side, said those represented in the statement were calling on the international community to take the lead from this criticism of the much-vaunted talks.

But they did not as yet know the conditions and circumstances of the meeting, the reverend admitted. He said a delegation would be visiting Mandela shortly to discuss the issue.

The view of the family and the community leaders, however, was that the government had taken advantage of Mandela's position. "They (the government) are the only ones who have access. The people he represents can not visit him."

The statement said until certain conditions were met, "the people will continue the struggle for democracy." The conditions included the unconditional release of Mandela and all political prisoners, the unbanning of all banned organisations, the safe return of exiles and the lifting of the state of emergency.

The government, said Rev Chikane, was facing a crisis and was trying to find a way out.

Mrs Mandela, who was harshly criticised by the SACC for her role in the Stompie Mokhele affair and her relations with the "Mandela Football Club," remained silent through most of the conference. When she did speak it was only to reiterate what Rev Chikane—the Council's most frequent spokesman—was saying.

#### **Ulundi Statement Praises Talks**

*MB0907110589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1103 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[SAPA PR wire service: Issued by the KwaZulu chief minister's office, Ulundi, KwaZulu]

[Text] [No dateline as received] All men of goodwill will applaud the meeting between President Mr P.W. Botha and Dr Nelson Mandela that took place in Cape Town last week. Mr Botha's action in inviting Dr Mandela to Tuynhuys [presidential office building] is highly commended. This is certainly one of the last great gestures for which Mr Botha will always be remembered by black South Africa. Mr Botha will go down in history as the

man who started great things that we hope will end up in the fundamental changes that all of us are yearning for in our troubled land. Mr Vorster vowed to me when I suggested that he should release Dr Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and other Rivonia prisoners that he would never release Dr Mandela from prison as long as he was Prime Minister. Mr P.W. Botha departed from this policy and stated that he was prepared to release Dr Mandela as long as he renounced violence. Although most of us have always campaigned for the unconditional release of Dr Mandela, we however applauded the fact that Mr Botha was prepared to consider releasing him.

It is against this back-ground that the meeting that took place between these two sons of South Africa should be seen. We are heartened to learn from the statement that was issued by the minister of justice that both men supported peaceful development in South Africa. This is an epoch-making meeting and it is something in tune with the peaceful changes that are taking place in the whole of southern Africa. It is also consonant with the major international thaw between the United States and the USSR and other Eastern bloc countries. All of us have every reason to be hopeful that a big thaw within South Africa itself has begun. We are quite encouraged as a result of this meeting to conclude that the release of Dr Nelson Mandela is now only a question of time. The sooner it happens the better it will be for all of us and it will be the best insurance for peace.

#### **Wynand Malan on 'Important Step'**

*MB0907154489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1535 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Johannesburg July 9 SAPA—Democratic Party co-leader, Mr Wynand Malan, today welcomed the meeting between President P.W. Botha and jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, as an important step returning rationality to the political scene.

In a statement, he said the meeting was clearly an initiative by the state president and obviously "yet another" move toward the freeing of Mr Mandela.

He said it was significant that they had both called for a commitment to peace, "thus neatly stepping around the many pre-conditions which both sides have so far put forward before negotiations can start."

"We trust that both Mr F.W. de Klerk and Mr Oliver Tambo have taken note of the development and that it will make a contribution toward the opening of talks."

Of equal importance was that "frightening voters with the ANC" would be a "little" more difficult. "Surely the state president cannot be accused of being soft on security," he said.



**Winnie Mandela To Visit Husband**

*MB1007092189 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0900 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Winnie Mandela has flown to Cape Town and will visit her jailed husband later in the day at his prison house, near Paarl.

She will discuss the recent talks he had with State President P.W. Botha. She and community leaders have downplayed the significance of the meeting and want to hear Mandela's own version of what happened.

**Commentary Sees 'Important Shift' to Negotiations**

*MB1007053089 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] An important shift is underway in the public debate on political negotiation in South Africa.

That message is emerging with increasing clarity from standpoints being adopted across a broad spectrum lately. The readiness of potential negotiating partners to move ahead has grown visibly, says Dr Oscar Dhlomo, chairman of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba and general secretary of Inkatha. Reports speak of a reassessment of strategy among extraparlimentary groups as they become aware of the changing mood in the country.

The debate has moved beyond general expressions of the need for leaders to negotiate. Increasingly, the focus is on those concrete matters that must be tackled in order to consolidate a climate that must lead inevitably to a negotiating situation. The emphasis is on getting to grips with what has been called the prenegotiation stage: identifying the conditions that need to be met for negotiations to stand a reasonable chance of success, the common values and aspirations that bind all South Africans and the processes of negotiation that can produce genuine progress. In an address in Johannesburg, Dr Dhlomo observed that when the actual negotiations began, they might well turn out to be much less difficult than this preliminary stage.

With the shift of focus from the general to the particular has come an awareness that South Africans and their leaders, schooled in a different kind of politics, still have much to learn about the style and techniques of consensus-seeking the least unsatisfactory compromise between conflicting standpoints. A far more fruitful approach is to identify areas of common ground and, from there, to work out solutions that can accommodate the needs and interests of all concerned. This would clearly result, as Dr Dhlomo points out, in a system that provides for full participation by all South Africans with protection for minorities.

Much remains to be done in fostering the climate for negotiation on all sides. Issues need to be more fully defined. The process by which the country can move from the present situation to the end goal will have to be clarified, but the public debate provides heartening evidence both that these needs are being addressed and that the will to succeed in tackling this historic challenge is growing strongly.

**Van Heerden Returns From Namibian Joint Talks**

*MB1007055089 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] The director general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, has described as satisfactory the 2-day meeting of the joint commission of South Africa, Angola, and Cuba, in Luanda.

On his return from Luanda, Mr van Heerden told our Pretoria news staff that the three parties had discussed methods of furthering the implementation of Resolution 435 in South-West Africa/Namibia. Mr van Heerden said South Africa had reported on the settlement plan and conditions in South-West Africa/Namibia and that Cuba had reported on the withdrawal of its forces from Angola.

The commission meets again in Cuba on 8 September.

**Comments on 'Maturity' at Talks**

*MB1007063589 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] The South African delegation has returned from the 2-day meeting of the joint monitoring commission, in Luanda, apparently pleased with their discussions.

The head of the South Africa party, Neil van Heerden, says the commission has reached maturity, and all sides are talking openly.

Van Heerden was reluctant to give any further details of the talks but covered controversial issues, including allegations of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] torturing prisoners.

Meanwhile, Angolan premier Jose Eduardo dos Santos has announced the release of a South African prisoner of war. The man, known only as Rifleman Petrus, is a member of 202 Battalion. His impending release is believed to have stemmed from a visit by the Red Cross to Angolan prisons.

**Government Issues Statement**

*MB1007085589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0853 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs issued a statement today on the joint commission meeting held last week in Luanda, and added the next meeting would be held in Cuba.



The statement said (text)

"The following is the text of the joint media release issued by the joint commission in Luanda on 8 July 1989:

"The IV ordinary meeting of the joint commission set up under the terms of the protocol of Brazzaville of 13 December 1988, with the mandate of facilitating the settlement of any disputes resulting from the interpretation or implementation of the tripartite agreement, was held in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, from the 7th to the 8th July, 1989.

"The meeting was attended by the members of the joint commission, namely the delegations from the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa.

"The delegations from the United States of America and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics attended the meeting in their capacity as observers.

"The special representative of the secretary general of the United Nations for Namibia and the representative of the administrator general of Namibia attended the meeting as invited guests.

"The delegations reviewed the state of the implementation of the said agreement, of the implementation of UNSCR [UN Security Council Resolution] 435/78, as well as the situation in Namibia.

"The commission took note of the report on the state of compliance to the time schedule for the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola, in terms of the bilateral agreement.

"With regard to the situation in Namibia the parties conducted a comprehensive review and expressed their views.

"Members of the commission confirmed that they were complying with their obligations in terms of the tripartite agreement signed in New York, on 22 December 1988.

"The delegations attending the meeting were received separately by his excellency, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola] workers' party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

"The participants showed their appreciation to the government of the People's Republic of Angola for the excellent conditions and facilities granted for the holding of the meeting.

"As established, the joint commission has decided to meet again, in ordinary session, in the month of September, in the Republic of Cuba."

## Reaction to National Party's 'Action Plan'

**ANC's Tambo Rejects 'Racist' Plan**  
*MB3006194089 Dakar PANA in English 1930 GMT*  
30 Jun 89

[Text] Lusaka, 30 Jun (PANA)—ANC [African National Congress] President Oliver Tambo has described as a shocking insult to the people of South Africa the so-called five-year plan presented Friday [30 June] to South Africa's National Party conference by F.W. de Klerk, who is expected to succeed P.W. Botha as state president in September.

The idea that our people should for their arms and sit back for half a decade while apartheid is given a change of clothes would be laughable, were it not so insufferable, ANC President Oliver Tambo said in a statement released Friday in Lusaka.

The statement re-iterated ANC's belief that De Klerk has nothing better on offer than a refurbished version of apartheid—a reformed apartheid since he insisted in his proposals on establishing and re-affirming race as the basic plank of the Constitution.

Tambo noted that while De Klerk asserted that his main objective was to prevent the domination of any one group by others he, in the same breath, seeks to establish an institutional framework that will leave the decisive levers of power in the hands of the dominant white minority.

Every aspect of the National Party's platform is deliberately designed to convey the impression of change, while retaining the hegemony of the racist minority. The oppressed are to be given the shadow of power while its substance remains exactly where it is today.

Nothing that De Klerk has said can change our assessment that the regime is merely employing the rhetoric of reform as one more means of buying time for apartheid and to fend off pressures from a world community whose patience with racism has been exhausted, Tambo said.

According to Tambo, if the racist National Party had any serious intentions it should at least have addressed such popularly supported demands as unconditional freedom for Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, an end to political executions and the state of emergency as well as the withdrawal of troops from South African townships and permission for all South African exiles to return to their homeland.

It is time that those government leaders, who only yesterday trumpeted the praises of P.W. Botha as a reforming statesman, and today seek to convince us that De Klerk holds out the promise of something new, recognize that the majority of South Africans can have no confidence in a process of restructuring presided over by De Klerk or any other racist president.

Only an intensification of the struggle on all fronts, and an international campaign for the total isolation of apartheid South Africa will hasten the dawn of freedom in that country, Tambo concluded.

#### **Buthelezi Comments**

*MB3006104289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1035 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[Text] Ulundi June 30 SAPA—If the National Party's five-year action plan was to make any contribution to the development of South Africa, it would have to start with initial action to make negotiations possible, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today.

"In everything the National Party now says about the future of South Africa and about constitutional development, it can be no more than saying something to stake a claim in the negotiating process which the National Party now knows must come.

"We will see a great many different statements by different political parties and organisations in the coming pre-negotiating period."

Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners would have to be released and there would have to be talks about negotiation so that venue and agendas could be set, he said.

"Quite clearly negotiations will have to bridge the vast differences which exist between parties and between race groups and also quite clearly the leap will not be achieved miraculously overnight.

"My cherished ideal still remains a one-man-one-vote system of government in a unitary state.

"There is now at least a small ray of hope that the National Party can move towards one or another form of democracy which the Western industrial world will recognise as a democracy and which Africa will endorse as moving in the right direction.

"Negotiation will have to be about fundamental constitutional issues," he said.

"Mr F.W. de Klerk will have to get away from airy-fairy vague statements.

"There is a black majority in the country which will find political expression as a majority. That is totally inevitable."

If white South Africans wanted to succeed in establishing something other than a one-man-one-vote system of government in a unitary state, there would have to be a lot more give and take than the National Party now gave evidence of being prepared for.

"My guess is that we will end up with one or another form of a federal system of government and may guess is that we will move towards a system in a kind of way which was indicated in the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba's constitutional proposals."

#### **Worrall on 'Embarrassing' Proposals**

*MB2906182989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1605 GMT 29 Jun 89*

[Text] Klerksdorp, June 29, SAPA—From the country's point of view the NP's election manifesto was sad and embarrassing, DP [Democratic Party] co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said today.

He told a meeting here that the NP had made a serious mistake in deciding to fight the election on a "tarted-up" version of its 1987 manifesto. This had the effect of focusing voter attention on the government's record over the past two years.

South Africa could not afford another five years of the suffering which had characterised the past two years in the form of rising costs, inflationary prices, public sector over-spending, a deteriorating quality of life, increase in crime and a rule by emergency.

The country also could not afford another five years of the "Heunis-type" constitutional stalemate promised by the NP election plan.

There was no way credible black leaders would talk seriously with the NP, even with Nelson Mandela released, while group areas and other aspects of apartheid were still in place.

The NP's proposed procedure for dealing with complaints of group area transgressions was horrifying and certainly something that Mr F.W. de Klerk did not discuss with European leaders.

#### **CP on NP, 'Broederbond' Similarities**

*MB2806161889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1541 GMT 28 Jun 89*

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA—The National Party's five year action plan sounded suspiciously like an Afrikaner Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood] document in which South Africa's constitutional future is discussed, the deputy leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said today.

In a statement he said the CP had recently come into possession of the Broederbond document which seemed to be the source of the NP's five year plan of action which is due to be announced at the NP's federal congress tomorrow.

He said that as soon as the NP plan had been revealed it would be ascertained whether the suspicion was correct or not.

"If it is obvious from its contents that the NP plan is based on the Broederbond plan, then it will be proof that the NP leaders and the Broederbond were bungling the right of self determination of whites behind the backs of the voters and even of the NP's own congress."

He said it appeared from recent events that the results of this "bungling" were first being discussed with overseas leaders and would be put before the NP federal congress later.

"We challenge the leaders of the NP and the Broederbond to spell out before the election on September 6, what else they are planning against the self determination of whites behind the backs of the voters."

It now seemed that the NP could not think for itself anymore and had left all its thinking to its secret "Broederbond bosses."

He said some of the views contained in the Broederbond document were:

1. The right of all South African citizens to effective participation at all levels of government;
2. the proposed new constitution should be acceptable to the majority of South Africa citizens;
3. The acceptance of a bill of rights which could be tested in court;
4. The right of individuals to associate or decline to associate with certain groups;
5. The establishment of open groups which will consist of people who do not wish to be members of the other groups;
6. The creation of new symbols of state which will be acceptable to all groups; and
7. Important sections of the new constitution must be entrenched.

Dr Hartzenberg said a copy of the Broederbond document was available to the media from the CP's office in Pretoria.

#### **HNP Says Plan 'Treason'**

*MB2906101789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0947 GMT 29 Jun 89*

[Text] Pretoria June 29 SAPA—The National Party's "action plan" constituted nothing less than treason, the leader of the right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] Mr Jaap Marais, charged in Pretoria today.

He said in a statement the plan heralded the NP's final capitulation to the demands of the ANC and the communists. "Indeed, the action plan is an admission that the ANC won its war against white South Africa, and that the government is prepared to come to a peace agreement on the ANC's terms," he said.

The abandonment of race differentiation between people and groups, the abolishment of the Population Registration and Group Areas Acts, and the acceptance of a bill of rights would all be concessions to communist demands and liberal dogma, Mr Marais said.

The September 6 election would be held on the anniversary of the late prime minister and apartheid architect, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's assassination, and would be a turning point for Afrikaners.

"Everything Dr Verwoerd stood for has already been murdered, and the dagger is now aimed at the heart of white South Africa."

Mr Marais said he would discuss the NP's action plan in depth at a public meeting at the Pretoria City Hall—the venue of the NP's federal congress—on July 6.

#### **COSATU Rejects Proposal**

*MB2906182389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1720 GMT 29 Jun 89*

[Text] Johannesburg June 29 SAPA—The five year plan released by the National Party today showed that nothing new could be expected under Mr F.W. de Klerk's leadership, the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] said today.

In a statement, COSATU said that while the country was sinking deeper into crisis all Mr de Klerk could offer was "revamped versions of old formulae".

The so-called "plans" to resolve the crisis were nothing more than a plan for disaster, and "another slap in the face for the oppressed majority".

"We are insulted, if not surprised, that the NP thinks that the people of South Africa will be so easily fooled by new labels for old dogmas. The bottom line is that F.W. (Mr de Klerk) and the NP remain wedded to white minority rule in the form of group rights".

COSATU said while one could "almost sympathise" with the viewpoint of the CP [Conservative Party], everything the NP was doing seemed to be for international consumption rather than for the people of South Africa.

"As for Mr F.W. de Klerk's attempt to impress the international community, we are sure that the vast majority will reject the plan with the contempt it deserves".



COSATU said that neither Mr de Klerk nor the NP had five years.

"The people of South Africa, and that includes a growing numbers of whites, have run out of patience. Those looking for genuine lasting solutions to the conflict should look to the people of South Africa themselves.

"If the NP wants to find out what the people of South Africa want, the answer is simple: release our leaders, unban our organisations, take your troops out of our townships. Then create the conditions of free political expression by repealing all laws which inhibit that freedom. We will go to our people and find out what they want", the COSATU statement said.

#### **United Municipalities' Boya Comments**

MB2906183189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1757 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Johannesburg, June 29, SAPA—The five year plan announced by the National Party today would be of no use if the cornerstones of discrimination still remained on the statute book, the president of the United Municipalities of South Africa [UMSA], Mr Tom Boya, said today.

In a statement in reaction to the five year plan announced at the NP congress today, he said that while UMSA welcomed the plan the test would be whether the NP voters in the forthcoming elections also wanted peaceful negotiations.

"Total scrapping of the already identified obstacles to negotiations such as the Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act will prove the sincerity of the Nats and their willingness to negotiate."

Any immediate action such as releasing political prisoners would make a meaningful contribution towards a peaceful settlement and would be welcome by UMSA.

#### **Forum Chief, Hendrickse Respond**

MB3006181589 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] The chairman of the National Forum, Mr Philip Nhlapo, has welcomed the 5-year plan of the National Party announced by its leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk. He told our Pretoria news staff that a democracy could be maintained only if all participants were committed to solving political differences peacefully and constitutionally. He said only people and organizations which had such a commitment to peace could be allowed to take part in the political processes and negotiations.

And the leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said at Midrand that the 5-year plan of the NP would address certain short-term political difficulties but that it would lead to frustration in the long term. He said there was enough goodwill among blacks who were prepared to negotiate a democratic South Africa.

#### **'Less Bleak' Mozambique Peace Prospects Viewed**

MB0707052889 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Prospects for a negotiated end to the devastating civil war in Mozambique have suddenly become much less bleak as both sides declare themselves ready to take part in peace moves.

This week, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] for the first time called for a dialogue on peace and constitutional reform. The call was a formal response to the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government's recent offer to integrate Renamo into a democratized Mozambique.

Although the new situation is still a long way from a tangible peace initiative, it has broken the deadlock that existed until now. Mozambique's only hope of moving out of its desperate position as Africa's poorest country lies in acceptance by the warring parties that only a political solution can end the conflict. That has now been achieved, as America's new assistant secretary for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, pointed out in Abidjan yesterday.

Mr Cohen, who has already said that America intends being more actively involved in a Mozambican initiative, said he was optimistic that the latest developments would lead to negotiation.

For South Africa, such an outcome would be particularly welcome, not only because it is harboring a large proportion of the hundreds of thousands of Mozambican refugees who have fled into neighboring countries to escape the fighting. For South Africa, there is a major diplomatic consideration: It is still accused in some quarters and is under suspicion in others of continuing to give aid to Renamo. The accusation is no longer made by the Mozambique Government, and the American Administration has conceded that South Africa has actually asked it to help with peace efforts. Nevertheless, there is no denying that the mistrust generated elsewhere has seriously hampered South Africa's diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa and affected its relations with Western governments. A settlement in Mozambique would finally remove that obstacle to further progress in creating a cooperative dispensation in the subcontinent.

For the people of Mozambique, a negotiated settlement is literally a matter of life or death. The country has made some economic progress since turning its back on socialism and introducing a World Bank-approved



reform package in 1987. A devaluation, reduction of subsidies on food and state industries, and other reforms have put goods back onto shop counters that stood empty for years. In areas where Renamo is not active, there has been increased production of maize, cashews, and other crops.

But, these gains are isolated. By and large, the countryside remains unsafe for organized production or distribution. Relief workers taking part in the 1 billion rand aid program say the only remedy for Mozambique is peace. Confirmation comes from the potential investors, among them 60 South African companies that have opened offices in Maputo, whose plans are in abeyance until stability is restored.

The settlement in southwestern Africa has created a new spirit favoring stability and progress throughout southern Africa. A similar breakthrough in Mozambique would take the process a big step further forward.

**Commentary Praises Efforts To Combat Sanctions**  
*MB0407172589 Johannesburg International Service*  
*in English 1500 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africa is probably the most experienced country in the world in dealing with sanctions and punitive action.

Its multimillion dollar armaments industry and oil from coal capability attest to this. Now, it is beginning to win the war against sanctions with its proven ability to rise above adversity.

With more of its traditional markets closed to it by boycotts and sanctions, South Africa has concentrated its efforts on finding others. The government has made major adjustments to its entire approach to industrial development, including export promotion. It has introduced incentives and an export assistance program which are now beginning to bear fruit. The private sector has also thrown its weight behind the export drive. An encouraging development is the growing number of black businessmen who are getting involved.

When traditional markets become closed, the obvious move is to develop markets elsewhere. There have been some surprising developments in this regard. This year, the South African Government opened talks with China and with Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe to create trade links. The director general of the Department of Trade and Industry, Dr Stefan Naude, has already had talks with officials in Hungary and Poland, and Soviet officials are also said to be involved. The department is spending about \$400 million a year on incentives to encourage the industrial sector to streamline operations and tackle overseas markets more effectively. Another region where South African exports have grown substantially is South America, particularly in

mining equipment and supplies. Chile is South Africa's main South American market, with other mining countries such as Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru showing increasing interest.

South African economists this year anticipate record agricultural exports and a healthy international demand for base metals, steel, coal, diamonds, and other nongold minerals to compensate for gold's poor performance over the past year. Every mechanism is being used to establish a genuine long-term exporting community in South Africa. As with the armaments and oil embargoes, economic sanctions against South Africa could prove to be a blessing in disguise.

**ANC Pursuing 'Contradictory Strategies'**  
*MB0607081789 Johannesburg SABA in English*  
*0704 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Cape Town, July 6, SABA—The ANC [African National Congress] was pursuing contradictory strategies of building a broad anti-apartheid alliance and using violence, the Democratic Party [DP] candidate in Groote Schuur, Ms Dene Smuts, said last night.

However, when she tackled the ANC about these contradictions in Lusaka last week, the organisation was "defensive."

She also said the ANC, like the National Party, was trying to build up its power base and one of the ways the ANC was trying to do this was by building up an anti-apartheid coalition.

Ms Smuts, who was one of the 114 white South Africans involved in talks with the ANC in Lusaka last week, was giving her impressions of the visit when she addressed the DP's Western Cape Youth Wing in Cape Town last night.

**ANC Seeking 'Negotiating Situation'**  
*MB0607104589 Johannesburg SABA in English*  
*1024 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Cape Town, July 6, SABA—The African National Congress was still committed to an armed struggle and sanctions and were looking for a chance to negotiate—but not on government-created structures.

These are among the conclusions Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape Town's Department of Political Science drew from his talks with the ANC last week during the Five Freedoms Forum visit to Lusaka.

He said the four-day visit was characterised by a relative absence of dogma—with the exception of their position on the armed struggle and sanctions.

However, the ANC was quite flexible on constitutional issues, Prof Welsh said.

They acknowledged minorities might have legitimate fears, though they rejected the National Party's approach to group rights.

Prof Welsh said it seemed to him that there were possibilities of reaching a constitutional accommodation with "some of their peoples."

"One should not romance the ANC, but the sense I came away with is that the ANC is looking for an opportunity of coming into a negotiating situation," Prof Welsh said.

**Right-Wing Factions Repeat Call for Unity**  
*MB0707060489 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] The leaders of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB], the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party—HNP], and the Boerestaat Party [Afrikaner Homeland Party] have again appealed to the Conservative Party [CP] to form a consolidated right-wing front to contest the coming election.

Speaking at a public meeting attended by the three, in Pretoria, the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, said he would continue to call for right-wing unity until the closing date for nominations. He said that if the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, claimed to have 9 of every 10 right-wing votes, it meant he did not have 100,000 votes or 10 percent of seats.

Mr Terreblanche said the AWB had been formed from CP and HNP members, and it would therefore be foolish if the AWB was not part of the struggle. He said that if the right wing did not unify, it would lose the election. He said the right wing should prepare for a new offensive by the forces of the ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, after 6 September.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said that the right-wing parties realized that they had to stand together and that it was not too late. He said all that had to be done was for parties in certain areas to withdraw their candidates.

The leader of the Boerestaat Party, Mr Robert van Tonder, said that unity was not possible in terms of what Dr Treurnicht had proposed but that unity with the CP could be found.

**Free State CP Rejects Election Pact**  
*MB0707203289 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] The Conservative Party in the Orange Free State [OFS] has come out strongly against right-wing cooperation. In a statement issued in Bloemfontein, the OFS party executive said the province supported CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht in his refusal to enter into dialogue with right-wing groups.

The statement urged that no consideration whatsoever be given to talks with the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais; the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terreblanche; the leader of the Volksstaat [National State] Party, Mr Robert van Tonder; and the leader of the Blanke Party [White Party], Prof Johan Schabert.

The statement adds that organizationally, administratively, and financially the CP is geared up and ready for the election. It was not possible to discuss cooperation with the so-called right-wing front, for it had no infrastructure.

The OFS CP stated that it was committed to the party principles as the only solution for the country. It would be opportunistic and short-term thinking to bring the CP to a standstill at this stage in the name of so-called right-wing unity.

**Bophuthatswana Controls Botswana Border Crossing**  
*MB0707174689 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
7 Jul 89 p 5*

[Text] Gaborone—In a move which could have serious implications for Botswana, the South African [SA] Government has given Bophuthatswana control of the Kopfontein border post, through which nearly all road traffic between Botswana and South Africa passes.

A Totswana government spokesman said in Gaborone that the SA Government had informed Botswana—which does not recognise Bophuthatswana as an independent state—of the handover through diplomatic channels.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday confirmed that the border post had been incorporated into Bophuthatswana, and the farm Kopfontein on which the border post was situated had been incorporated last Friday [30 July].

Travellers said they were now required to complete both Bophuthatswana and South African forms which crossing the border.

It is estimated in Gaborone that about 95 percent of the traffic between Botswana and South African goes through the Kopfontein border post.

The only other direct border post linking Botswana to SA in the vicinity of Gaborone is Derdepoort—but the road linking Botswana's capital with Derdepoort is a dirt road in bad condition.

A few months ago rail links between Botswana and South Africa were disrupted when the Bophuthatswana authorities demanded that Botswana train crews crossing the border at Ramatlabama apply for visas to enter Bophuthatswana.

As Botswana does not recognise the independent homeland, it refused to comply. A turnaround facility was built on the Botswana side of the border so that trains now do not enter Bophuthatswana.

Last year, rumours circulated in Gaborone that the SA Government planned to buy up farms in the South African corridor through Bophuthatswana along which the road to Kopfontein passes and then hand the land over to Bophuthatswana.

**Booster Rocket Launched at Overberg Test Range**  
*MB0207164089 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
*in English 1600 GMT 5 Jul 89*

[Text] ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has announced the successful launching of a booster rocket at its Overberg test range in the Cape as part of a program to qualify the range. An ARMSCOR spokesman said that the launching was a major milestone in the development of the test range. The outgoing chairman of ARMSCOR, Commandant Piet Marais, said that ARMSCOR had an important role to play in the establishment of technology that could contribute to the advancement of all the people of South Africa. He said that the Overberg range would strengthen South Africa's development and testing ability.

Commandant Marais praised the management team of the range for the way they were handling nature conservation. He said that they had refuted criticism made 5 years ago about the location of the range.

**Air Force on Need To Retain Qualified Personnel**  
*MB0607183389 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*1616 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Dunnotar July 6 SAPA—The air force was experiencing distressing shortages in some of the musters that were extremely important for a healthy and combat ready force, the chief of the air force, Lt Genl Jan van Loggerenberg, said today, SABC radio news reports.

Speaking at a parade at Dunnotar at which pilot badges were awarded to newly trained pilots, Gen van Loggerenberg said ways and means would have to be found to retain pilots and other qualified staff who left the force after undergoing costly and lengthy training.

Gen van Loggerenberg said the air force invested heavily in training. The cost to bring a pilot to wing standard exceeded R700,000, and by the time a young pilot was ready to convert onto Mirages, the amount had increased to R4.8 million.

By the time a pilot had gained sufficient experience on the Cheetah to outfight the best that an enemy could throw at him, the air force had invested more than R9 million in him.

Gen van Loggerenberg said of equal importance was the time spent in training the pilot.

A total of 27 student pilots from different training centres, two student navigators and ten student flight engineers, received their wings at the parade, after a fly past of 16 Harvard training air craft. After the presentation of wings, trophies were awarded for outstanding achievements.

**DP Not To Contest House of Representative Seats**  
*MB0207101789 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES*  
*in English 2 Jul 89 p 2*

[By political reporter Norman West]

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] will contest **SOME** seats in the Indian House of Delegates—but **NONE** in the coloured House of Representatives.

This was announced by the executive committee yesterday.

But the carefully fashioned compromise had barely been revealed when it fell apart—one of the DP's leading parliamentarians, Mr Pat Poovalingam (Reservoir Hills), announced his resignation.

He said: "It is a gross betrayal by the so-called non-racists who have capitulated to the demands of the ANC [African National Congress], UDF [United Democratic Front] and their affiliates.

"The UDF's demands are entirely racialistic because they will support white DP candidates in the 'pure' white House—provided the DP stabbed its coloured and Indian members in the back.

"It now appears as if the DP has now obeyed the demands of the UDF and the ANC.

"We—and I speak for my Indian MP colleagues—can no longer tolerate hypocrisy, so I'm resigning from the DP forthwith."

It is believed Mr Poovalingam may now form a new party—the Non-Racial Democrats—to field candidates in all three houses.

One of the DP's three coleaders, Dr Zach de Beer, said yesterday that his party was engaged in discussions with organisations across the spectrum, the bulk of which rejected the tricameral Parliament.

It would, therefore, limit its participation in the other two houses, but back existing DP members.

The reason why the DP did not accept any coloured candidates was that the Representatives differed from the Delegates in that it had a majority ruling party, Labour, which shared a number of the DP's aims and values.



The DP decision means that three MPs in the coloured House—Mr Cecil Kippen (Durban Suburbs), Mr Charles Redcliffe (Schauderville) and Mr Archie Poole (Belhar)—will be left out in the cold on election day.

Yesterday's statement by the DP executive was the culmination of weeks of internal controversy that threatened at one stage to split the party. Ranged against each other were Dr De Beer (for participation) and co-leader Mr Wynand Malan (against). The third leader, Dr Denis Worrall, was believed to favour compromise.

The National Party is likely to exploit the failed attempt at compromise, arguing that it constitutes racial discrimination for a party to field candidates in the white House while placing restraints on candidates in the other two Houses.

#### **Labor Party To Contest 80 Seats**

MB0707180089 Johannesburg THE STAR  
in English 7 Jul 89 p 6

[Text] Cape Town—Aspiring Labour Party [LP] candidates will be gathering in Cape Town next week for a nomination process in which the party will be putting up candidates for all seats in the House of Representatives.

Selections will start on Monday [10 July] and LP national secretary Mr Abe Williams said the successful candidates would probably be announced next weekend.

"We will be putting up candidates in all 80 seats in the House. We have plenty of people to choose from," he added.

One of the LP's chief concerns in the September election would be to increase the percentage polls, particularly in metropolitan areas like the Peninsula.

It is widely perceived that an improvement in the credibility of the House of Representatives will depend on a higher voter turnout.

Mr Williams believed more people would come forward to vote than in 1984. "We sense that there is a greater urge among communities to get involved.

"People have seen that we have been fighting for change in Parliament, and I think that is going to make a difference."

Dismissing Mr Carter Ebrahim's Democratic Reform Party, Mr Williams said: "We are not expecting much opposition. A party which enters an election with the aim of being the Opposition is not much of a party."

#### **Lawyers Depart 7 Jul for ANC Lusaka Talks**

MB0707154489 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Yet another group of South Africans has left to meet the ANC [African National Congress] in Lusaka. A delegation representing Lawyers for Human Rights left

for the Zambian capital today for in-depth discussions with the legal department of the ANC. The delegation will be discussing human rights and issues ranging from the ANC's constitutional proposals to the Law Commission's working paper on human rights.

Among those meeting the ANC are Lawyers for Human Rights National Director Brian Curren, national chairman (?Jill) Browde, and member of the national executive John Dugard.

Also due to meet the ANC in Lusaka in a few days is a delegation from IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa]. The delegation is currently in Harare.

#### **Inkatha Document May Bring 'New United Force'**

MB0807064489 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Inkatha has disclosed a document which could lead to a powerful, new united force in South African politics.

Speaking in his presidential address to Inkatha's national council, Mangosuthu Buthelezi revealed the existence of the document drawn up by Inkatha, the UDF [United Democratic Front], and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] at the recent peace talks in Natal.

Buthelezi said that he can see future historians tracing a whole new political era and the final collapse of apartheid (?through) the document, details of which haven't been made public. The document will be presented to the ANC [African National Congress] at a meeting with Inkatha, the UDF, and COSATU which will reportedly take place soon.

#### **Police Say Unrest Eases, 'Terror' Increases**

MB0707194689 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1900 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] The number of unrest incidents in South Africa last month was the lowest since October 1985, but the number of terror incidents showed an increase.

Statistics released by the head office of the police in Pretoria for the month of June indicate that there were 101 incidents of unrest in which 25 people were killed, 53 injured and 166 arrested. There were 23 incidents of terror during the month.

In the first 6 months of the year, the number of unrest incidents was down by 1,400 on the figure for the last 6-month period, while the number of terror incidents dropped by 95. The unrest figure was at its height in October 1985 when more than 3,000 incidents were reported during the month.



## Angola

### Further on Tripartite Namibian Talks

#### Session 'Proceeding Well'

MB0807202389 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1915 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Luanda, 8 July (ANGOP)—The first session of the tripartite commission on the implementation of the New York agreements ended early yesterday evening. It ended well, and without differences, according to Venancio de Moura, head of the Angolan delegation and deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Venancio de Moura briefly told journalists at the end of the first session: "There are no problems, and things are proceeding well."

The commission, which is made up of Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, is examining the results achieved to date in the Namibian independence process, which is set for next year.

Within the framework of bilateral relations, Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy yesterday afternoon received Martti Ahtisaari, UN special representative for Namibia, with whom he discussed issues connected with Namibia's independence.

[Words indistinct] with Prem Chand, commander of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] forces in Namibia, as an invited guest.

The meeting is expected to end today, and a final communique will be issued.

The Cuban delegation is led by Ricardo Alarcon, deputy foreign minister, while the South African delegation is led by Neil van Heerden, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Viacheslav Ustinov, Soviet roving ambassador, and Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, are leading their countries' respective delegations, which are taking part as observers.

#### Meeting Termed 'Satisfactory'

PA0807222189 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[Text] Luanda, 8 Jul (AFP)—The head of the Cuba-Angola-South Africa tripartite commission supervising the process and the pullout of Cuban troops from Angolan territory has said that Namibia's independence will take place "on the specified date" at the end of the year.

Neil van Heerden, the South African delegate, described the commission meeting as "satisfactory" and said the commission "has reached a stage of maturity." He added that the delegates "feel more confident about speaking openly" on the problems with which they are dealing.

The commission released a communique saying that yesterday's session verified compliance with the schedule for the Cuban troops' pullout from Angola, which should be completed in April 1991.

The commission also confirmed enforcement of the UN Security Council's resolution on Namibia's independence.

The 1978 resolution demanding South Africa's pullout from the territory it has occupied since World War I has been enforced since agreements were signed by the Pretoria, Luanda, and Havana governments in New York in December.

The tripartite commission's next meeting will be held in Cuba in September, the communique said.

### Dos Santos Discusses Cohen Meeting, U.S. Ties

MB0807152789 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1230 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Angolan Head of State Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos this morning received Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, as well as Ricardo Alarcon and Neil van Heerden, the heads of the Cuban and South African delegations, respectively, who are participating in the tripartite meeting on the verification of the New York agreements. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs spoke to the press:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What role can (?your country) play in the Angolan peace plan?

[Cohen, speaking in English followed by an exact Portuguese translation of his remarks] I believe it is now an African issue, and I have full confidence in President Mobutu, President dos Santos, and Dr Savimbi's reaching an African solution. [end recording]

At the end of intensive presidential activity this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos answered some questions asked by South African journalists:

[Begin recording] [Second reporter] What does Mr President think about the progress that the joint commission has attained so far?

[Dos Santos] Well, I think that this commission has been doing good work. It is evident that at the beginning it had to carry out very difficult work, inasmuch as difficult situations emerged in northern Namibia. It was necessary to find ways to end the armed conflict that erupted on 1 April. Nonetheless, our view is that there was constant cooperation from all the parties involved and a spirit of openness that enabled us to always find solutions, even for the most difficult problems.

This latest session has taken place in a calmer, less tense atmosphere, and the commission members were able to devote their attention to issues connected with the interpretation and implementation of the New York agreements.

[Third reporter] After the Gbadolite declaration, what are the most important factors in the process of national reconciliation and reconstruction?

[Dos Santos] Well, we think that the first, most important factor is the observation of the cease-fire. In other words, we must eliminate all factors that may jeopardize the agreements reached in Gbadolite. In particular, there is a need to end all cease-fire violations. Secondly, we must activate the work of the commission charged with the task of establishing the modalities for integrating all UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] personnel into the institutions of the People's Republic of Angola and into our society. I would like to tell you that my government is deeply committed to, one, ensuring that the cease-fire is strictly observed. Second, it is committed to creating conditions so that the established commission can successfully carry out its duties.

[Fourth reporter] Mr President, are you in a position to tell us whether you fully briefed Ambassador Cohen on the details of the promise Dr Jonas Savimbi made in Gbadolite? It seems as if there is a lot of confusion about this issue.

[Dos Santos] I briefed the U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs on the conclusions drawn by His Excellency President Kaunda at the Gbadolite summit. For us, these conclusions constitute the fundamental element for resolving the internal problem. It is possible that the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs may have been briefed by other quarters. However, we try to be faithful by transmitting in the most exact and precise manner what took place, as well as our own feelings and our views on the agreements reached.

[Fifth reporter] Mr President, after the Gbadolite summit and now the visit by Mr Cohen, is there a possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the United States?

[Dos Santos] We have always favored the normalization of relations between Angola and the United States. We have never placed any obstacle in this direction. If it were possible, we would be ready even today to sign any agreement on the normalization of our relations. However, we understand that the United States is not ready to do so as yet. We want to see U.S. officials create internal conditions that will enable the two countries to normalize their relations as soon as possible. [end recording]

#### Foreign Minister on Cohen Statement

MB0907201089 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, today stated in Luanda that he was very encouraged with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' positive attitude toward the internal peace plan. Herman Cohen, who was received by the Angolan head of state yesterday, left Luanda for Windhoek early this afternoon. In Luanda, he was an observer at the fourth ordinary meeting of the commission to verify the New York agreements on Namibian independence.

At 4 February International Airport, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs gave a brief interview to the national and foreign media. Contrary to the spirit of the Gbadolite summit, Herman Cohen once again promised increased U.S. assistance to UNITA. This attitude by Herman Cohen led Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy to make certain statements following questions from journalists.

[Begin recording] [Van Dunem] We have been pointing out every day that our problems must be and will finally be resolved in our country. This is a problem among Angolans. During this period, we are (?convinced) that the Angolans have begun to deal with their own problems with a view to finding a solution within the framework of the peace plan that was approved by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

It is worth recalling that there have been many difficulties on the way to reaching the internal solution. We were confronted with a war which, from the internal viewpoint, was primarily developed by foreign forces. There were foreign forces supporting UNITA in order to destroy its own country, to destroy its own people, and to annihilate the country.

Accordingly, there was a foreign factor that prevented us from effectively finding ways to resolve this problem. Therefore, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola devoted particular attention to holding discussions with other entities in order to resolve the Namibian problem. After long negotiations, we were able to sign the New York agreements. In this context, we just today concluded a meeting of the tripartite meeting for the verification of the implementation of these agreements. Accordingly, the New York agreements are already being fully implemented.

#### Savimbi Views Cease-Fire, Denies Exile Reports

MB0607163789 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 6 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Just 2 weeks after the historic handshake in Gbadolite, northern Zaire, between Angola's President dos Santos and UNITA [National Union for the Total

Independence of Angola] rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, the actual cease-fire agreement still seems rather ragged. There have been accusations and counteraccusations of violations. A meeting of the two sides in Kinshasa last week broke down, and there are still arguments over whether or not Mr Savimbi has agreed to go into temporary exile. Be that as it may, he is now in Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital, where Elizabeth Blunt asked him, first, about the alleged cease-fire violations by UNITA:

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] Now, first of all, I think that there was no violation at all, because I can also report to you that there were 47 attacks from the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] against our positions [word indistinct] overflying our positions, 20 columns to take logistics to their positions, and 7 bombardments. Then, there have been attacks from UNITA, we accept, but also many more from MPLA attacking our positions. I think if we do not organize the mechanism to control the cease-fire, we are going on crying that these people have attacked here and there. Let us just be realistic.

[Blunt] Things like columns supplying garrisons—does that count as a violation of the cease-fire?

[Savimbi] We have to discuss that, because if you are supplying ammunitions and bombs to a garrison, what is your intention? It is not to make the war? So, I think to have a clear definition about that.

[Blunt] And what about your own future? There has been a lot of speculation that you have been asked, you were asked, in Gbadolite to go somewhere else, not to stay in the south of Angola or not yet to come back to Angola as a whole country. You have been asked quietly to go somewhere else for a while. Is that true, and where might you go?

[Savimbi] It is not true. No one spoke to me about that, and I think this question should be put to President Mobutu, because I did not discuss with the MPLA. I just shook hand with Dos Santos; that is all. Then, I don't think that in 1 minute of shaking hands, we had discussed all those problems. Then, I have been talking to President Mobutu. Then, it is only normal people to put that question to President Mobutu if at all he mentioned to me exile, because I can tell you that if it were the case, I could not show up in Gbadolite, one. Second, the MPLA did not defeat UNITA. What gives it the right to dictate on UNITA anything? They know themselves that we will not accept. So then, I don't think that it is really necessary to discuss about exile. They did not want exile for me when the war started. What they wanted was to kill me, to capture me. So then, now that they did not succeed, they cannot impose on me as a condition.

[Blunt] And you don't yourself think it might, for negotiations, if you went to live somewhere else for a while?

[Savimbi] Why I have to... [pauses] Who is going to lead UNITA then to reconcile with the MPLA? So then, I don't think that there is any ground at all of discussing exile or integration, because it is not going to happen at all.

[Blunt] You will not have [word indistinct] in Abidjan?

[Savimbi] I think here we have President Houphouet, who is a friend of UNITA but also a friend of the MPLA. Then, we can come here to [words indistinct] but it is not the place of exile. I don't think that he wants more exiles here. [end recording]

**Government on UNITA Cease-Fire Violations**  
*MB0707202689 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1900 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] The Angolan Government today once again announced new UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] violations of the Gbadolite cease-fire. According to ANGOP, 9 people were killed and another 22 wounded in separate ambushes in Benguela Province. In the two incidents, UNITA attacked and set civilian vehicles on fire.

**'MPLA Cow' Behind 'Violation'**  
*MB0807100089 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR*  
in English 8 Jul 89 p 6

[Text] London—The shaky peace agreement in Angola nearly came to grief earlier this month—because of an inquisitive cow.

Luanda was plunged into darkness after suspected sabotage by bandoleiros [bandits] from UNITA. This prompted the Marxist government to suspend talks with UNITA because of this "gross ceasefire violation", while the down-at-heel capital had to rely on an emergency back-up power unit.

There was swift denial of any wrongdoing by the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, UNITA's propaganda radio transmitter.

All ended happily, however, when a source in the Angolan power company revealed that the "bandit attack" was in fact a cow stepping on a landmine next to a pylon.

After casting aspersions on the intelligence of the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] party for seeding the landmine so close to the power lines, a UNITA spokesman add that "it was definitely an MPLA cow."



### Botswana

**Court Dismisses South African Commandos' Appeal**  
*MB0407133789 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1336 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Gaborone July 4 SAPA—The appeal court in Botswana today dismissed an appeal against conviction by two South African commandos who staged an aborted raid on Gaborone, the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY reports.

The court of appeal in Lobatse turned down the appeal by Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermanssen and confirmed the 10-year sentence imposed on each of the men by the Francistown high court earlier this year.

The court, however, set aside the eight strokes which had been part of their original sentence.

In their appeal Basson and Hermanssen had argued that the trial judge had erred in using Basson's statement to convict Hermanssen.

But the court ruled that this had not resulted in a miscarriage of justice, which would warrant the setting aside of their convictions.

The two commandos were part of a seven-man raiding party whose mission was foiled by the Botswana security forces in June last year.

### Lesotho

**Gen Lekhanya Involved in Student's Shooting**  
*MB2606162289 London BBC World Service in English*  
1515 GMT 26 Jun 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Lesotho's military strongman, Major General Justin Lekhanya, could be in hot water if a strange rumor doing the rounds turns out to be true.

It involves the shooting of a student at the University of Lesotho and the role that night of Maj Gen Lekhanya, the head of the ruling military council.

The story was broken in yesterday's London OBSERVER newspaper by South African journalist Allistair Sparks.

On the line to Johannesburg, Robin White asked him what information he has about the campus shooting:

[Begin recording] [Sparks] My information is that on the night of 23 December, a student named George Ramone was shot dead on the campus. It appears that a military sergeant who sometimes acts as bodyguard for the head of the government made a statement at the police claiming it was he who did the shooting. Subsequently,

however, it appears that the major general himself made a confession to the Military Council, to senior members of the Military Council, in which he admitted that it was in fact he, and not the bodyguard, who killed the young man.

[White] And what were the circumstances of this shooting on the campus?

[Sparks] The major general claims that he came upon the student attempting to rape a woman, a young domestic servant who works for a lecturer and lives in a room on the campus. Now, during my visit there, I established that this young woman did have some...[changes thought] a number of men friends, including, as it was put to me, some higher officers from the Army. I am afraid I have no information that can draw the matter any closer than that, except that she has had men friends within the Army and the major general claims that he was on the campus that night conducting a patrol and he found the young man, a student, attempting to rape this woman, and he shot him.

[White] What do you think the repercussions of this might be for Maj Gen Lekhanya, if the story is true?

[Sparks] I think if the story is confirmed within the government, I think that there will be serious concern within the Military Council, and I think there is a strong possibility that he may be replaced as chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Military Council itself, and replaced by somebody else (?in the hierarchy).

[White] Now, all this happened nearly some 6 months ago. Why has it taken so long to come out?

[Sparks] I think there has been a very effective cover-up of the facts involving senior police officers and senior officials in the government. However, a few people have been deeply concerned about the proliferating rumors, and it appears that what triggered it was a secret memorandum sent to two members of the Military Council by the attorney general of Lesotho, in which he said that, according to the papers before him, it was quite clear that the sergeant, the bodyguard who had claimed that he did the shooting, had, in fact, not done so, that it must have been done by somebody else and that, if a public inquiry was held, the sergeant was likely to break down under cross-examination, and he strongly advised in the secret memorandum that members of the Military Council establish what the facts are because he feared, as he put it, that the government might be seriously embarrassed.

[White] Do you think it might be possible that you yourself might be being used by certain members of the Lesotho Government as part of a plot to get rid of Lekhanya?

[Sparks] I suppose every reporter is vulnerable to that kind of manipulation, but, at the end of the day, you will have to make your judgment on the quality of your informers. My own informers in this matters are highly placed people that I regard as being people of integrity and, in my questioning of them, they sounded utterly credible; and I believe the truth of what they were telling me. [end recording]

### **'Political Chaos' Erupts**

MB0207113189 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 2 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[By John Ryan]

[Text] Maseru—Lesotho's military strongman, Major-General Justin Metsing Lekhanya, snubbed his king this week as he desperately clung to power after claims that he shot dead a 20-year-old student last December.

The country is in a state of political chaos. By refusing to resign General Lekhanya is defying the demands of members of his own Military Council.

A highly-placed source said yesterday the country's government was virtually paralysed and the ruling Military Council, of which General Lekhanya is chairman, deeply divided over the issue.

Several senior councillors have already told the general he should resign and King Moshoeshoe II—the head of state and nominal head of government—has suggested he "take leave" until the allegations in the shooting have been fully investigated.

However, General Lekhanya seems determined to retain the position he has held since Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan was toppled in a military coup in 1986.

It is unclear how much support he has within the Military Council, but some councillors are known to fear him.

In a week of turbulence and drama for Lesotho:

—The general refused to attend a meeting with the king, scheduled for Friday [30 June]—an almost unprecedented snub in Basotho tradition;

—Africa's elder statesman, General Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, cancelled a visit to Lesotho—apparently over General Lekhanya's refusal to resign;

General Lekhanya told a passing out parade of police recruits on Friday that they were responsible to him and him alone, "and anyone who tells you differently is wrong".

Allegations of the general's involvement in the death of George Mone Ramone at Maseru's Agricultural College on December 23 were first carried in the SUNDAY STAR last weekend.

Sources say that after the shooting the general ordered a bodyguard to claim responsibility.

But they say General Lekhanya confessed to killing the student at a staff meeting of top officials a few weeks ago, saying he had been "on patrol" and chanced upon an attempted rape.

At another staff meeting this week the general said he would not resign. A committee of four military men was then appointed and reported back to say General Lekhanya should be removed.

A meeting on the matter on Wednesday [28 June] is said to have accepted this position. It is expected to be resumed tomorrow.

King Moshoeshoe's suggestion that the general "take leave" was contained in a letter to Colonel Thaahe Letsie, the Minister in charge of palace affairs.

The king suggested General Lekhanya should be given leave so that investigations into the allegations against him could be carried out freely.

After the staff meeting adjourned on Wednesday, the general read the letter out "sarcastically", according to a source.

On Thursday he addressed a meeting of at least 20 officers and told them many people had been killed in Lesotho. If anyone wanted to point fingers at him, he could do the same to others.

The parents of the dead student are pressing for an inquest or a magistrate inquiry into their son's death.

Lesotho's Attorney-General, Mr Kelebone Maope, promised this week that an inquest would be held.

In a secret memorandum to two senior members of the Military Council on May 3, Mr Maope noted that there was a serious conflict between the bodyguard Sergeant Khothatso Mojakhomo's statement after the shooting and the account of Puleng Makara, the alleged victim of the rape attempt.

The Attorney-General pointed out that the woman had said the sergeant was ordered by a second man who was with him to go to the police station.

Puleng Makara worked as a maid for an American lecturer at the agricultural college. Other domestic servants at the college say she had several male callers, including some from the army.

**South African 'Interference' Feared**

MB0707120589 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*  
in English 7-1s Jul 89 p 5

[By Mzimkulu Malunga]

[Text] Sources in Lesotho fear that the political crisis centring on military strongman Major-General Metsing Lekhanya could precipitate South African interference in the country.

The ruling elite appears hopelessly divided on the question of whether Lekhanya should retain his position, while the general appears determined to cling to power.

The conflict has its origins in a mystery-shrouded incident in December last year when a 20-year-old student at the Agricultural College in Maseru, George Ramone, was allegedly shot dead by Lekhanya.

Lekhanya apparently ordered his bodyguard to claim responsibility for the shooting. However, the bodyguard is understood to have been pressured by the general's political opponents into making a statement implicating him in the murder.

Both the military council and the minister's council are reported to be deeply divided on the issue of Lekhanya's resignation. It appears that his political rivals seized on the shooting incident as a way of unseating him—but the general also commands significant support in both councils.

He has already rejected a recommendation that he take leave.

Neither the authorities nor the official opposition has officially commented on the issue.

A politician who asked to remain nameless said the present crisis was the worst since the army deposed the late Chief Leabua Jonathan in January 1986.

"I am afraid there may be a military solution," he said, adding that Lekhanya's position had been bolstered by the possibility of South African interference. "These soldiers know that the Boers do not play. They know very well what happened in Bophuthatswana.

"As long as his government remains narrowly based, the crisis will deepen. The only solution is to return Lesotho to a broad-based government, representative of all sectors of the population. In that way it can resist outside interference."

Observers suggest that the compromise and secrecy which have characterised the country's politics for the past two decades have corrupted many senior government officials.

The current crisis comes against the background of a series of unresolved killings in Lesotho which are widely seen as politically motivated. Recently, three people were shot dead when a bus was attacked by men armed with automatic rifles.

**Attacks Force Halt to Highlands Water Project**

MB2206110589 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY*  
in English 22 Jun 89 p 1

[By Edward West]

[Text] Work on the Infrastructure of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project has come to a standstill after stone-throwing incidents at road labour camps near Pitseng and at Malimabatso.

LTA [Expansion unknown] civil engineering GM [general manager] Johan Botha said damage of R3,000 was caused on Friday [16 June] and Monday when a group attacked the construction camps, throwing stones damaging vehicles and breaking windows. LTA is constructing access roads and bridges to the project.

Conflicting reports about the number of casualties were received. Lesotho Internal Security Spokesman Johannes Molopi said three people were killed with some injured. SAPA reported three people injured, one seriously. However a Royal Lesotho Mounted Police spokesman said nobody was killed or injured.

The police said six people were arrested. Molopi said some of the attackers fled, crossing the border into SA [South Africa].

The police said trouble started after a legal strike by Lesotho workers protesting at unskilled SA labour in Lesotho taking jobs Lesotho citizens could have done.

But LTA civils divisions MD [managing director] Daan Hurter said he had received no confirmation of any political reasons for the start of the unrest. Work has ceased only on the bridge construction and work on the remainder of the project was still in progress.

Molopi said the incident was the second of its kind. The first had occurred a week before, he said.

LTA has withdrawn most of its workers from the two camps and is retaining only a skeleton staff. Talks between LTA, Lesotho Highlands Water Authority, police and the Lesotho government started yesterday.



## Mozambique

### MNR Representative on Cease-Fire Possibilities

MB0607174189 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 6 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In the wake of the albeit shaky Angola cease-fire, there have been more tentative moves toward a cease-fire in Mozambique. At the end of last month, President Chissano called on the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance], or Renamo, rebels to lay down their arms and take up an amnesty offer. Now, the MNR has come back saying they are ready to agree to a cease-fire but on condition that Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] forces do the same. On the line, Julian Marshall asked the MNR spokesman in the United States, Prof Luis Serapiao, why they didn't declare a cease-fire unconditionally:

[Begin recording] [Serapiao] It has to be a two-way street. Otherwise, it will be a surrender. Frelimo will have to stop its violence, military activities, remove the foreign troops which are assisting Frelimo.

[Marshall] But aren't you the people who took up arms in the first place against the Mozambique Government?

[Serapiao] No. What happened was that Renamo resisted oppression. The resistance was caused by Frelimo's mis-handling of Mozambican affairs. In fact, Frelimo used the same colonialist strategy that was used by the Portuguese when they were there: suppress the people.

[Marshall] But the fact of the matter is that if the MNR stops fighting, the war would come to an end. Will it not?

[Serapiao] No, that is not the point. The point is that if Renamo stops fighting, who is fighting? [sentence as heard] When you do your studies, who is doing the bombing? It is not Renamo. Renamo has no airplanes. You see what I am saying? So, really who is fighting? Indeed, one of the reasons why Renamo has to fight is because and still is that Frelimo had lost political legitimacy.

[Marshall] Professor Serapiao, can I ask you?

[Serapiao] Surely.

[Marshall] How likely is it, do you think, that talks will take place at some stage in the future between Frelimo and the MNR?

[Serapiao] The MNR is always open to dialogue at any time. It is only Frelimo which is playing politics, gimmicks instead of facing the political reality of Mozambique. [end recording]

### ANC 'Terrorists' in Country Violate Nkomati Pact

MB3006194489 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English  
to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Sources in Beira report that despite the vastly improved relationship between Pretoria and Maputo, over 200 ANC [African National Congress] terrorists, in two separate groups, have arrived in Mozambique since the start of this year. These cadres were flown into Beira in Soviet-made Antelope transport aircraft, where they were met by members of Frelimo's [Mozambique Liberation Front] secret police, known as Snasp [People's National Security Service]. The ANC personnel were observed to be young men under the age of 25, and were assumed to be trained members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—the ANC's military wing]. They certainly had nothing to do with the small diplomatic staff, but the ANC is allowed to [word indistinct] in Maputo. It was clear, therefore, that Frelimo are in breach of the nature and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, and thus are disrupting the potential for peace in our region.

There has been no reaction to date from Pretoria, which had been doing its utmost to establish a climate of peaceful coexistence with its neighbors. The Beira sources confirmed that one of the ANC groups was taken by road to a camp near Chimoio at a place called [name indistinct]. A training facility had been set up at this location in conjunction with Frelimo's national army. The second group were moved north to a camp at Pemba, near the Rovuma River. It is believed that the ANC contingents were part of the armed forces being evacuated from Angola in accordance with the peace treaty negotiated by the South African, Cuban, and Angolan Governments.

### Gunmen Fire on South African Yachts Off Coast

MB0807065189 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Yachts have been warned not to venture too close to the Mozambican coast after shots were fired at a Durban yacht, the "Ocean Star", on Thursday [6 July].

The owner of the Ocean Sailing Academy and owner of the yacht, Mr Chris Bonner, said that the "Ocean Star" and another yacht had been sailing off the Mozambican coast, south of Ponta da Barra de Sousa, when shots were fired at them. The attack lasted 15 minutes, but no one was injured, and the yachts were not damaged.

Mr Bonner said it was not known who had been responsible for the attack.

## Namibia

### Herman Cohen Arrives in Windhoek 9 Jul

MB0907164089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1635 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 9 SAPA—The newly appointed American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Herman J. Cohen, arrived from Luanda in Windhoek today for a short visit.

Mr Cohen was a member of the United States observer mission to the joint commission meeting of Angola, Cuba and South Africa to discuss regional peace accords in Luanda.

The United States was investigating the possibility of establishing diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level with Angola, Mr Cohen told reporters in Luanda. Washington has declined to recognise Luanda's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government as long as an estimated 50,000 Cuban military personnel stayed in Angola.

Mr Cohen's predecessor, Dr Chester Crocker, said the U.S. would explore diplomatic ties with Angola once agreement had been reached on the pull-out of Cuban forces.

On December 22 last year Angola, Cuba and South Africa signed a regional peace accord which traded Namibian independence for the repatriation of Cuban military personnel in Angola.

Namibia is now in the fourth month of a United Nations supervised independence process planned to culminate in elections in November for a constituent assembly. A fragile ceasefire was agreed upon between the MPLA and u.s. backed pro Western UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels last month to end 14 years of civil war in Angola.

Mr Cohen, an Africa specialist who was appointed by President George Bush to succeed Dr Crocker, took office last month.

His previous African assignments included appointments in Kampala, Harare, Lusaka, Kinshasa and Dakar. He also served as American ambassador to Senegal and Gambia. From 1987 until 1989, he was senior director for Africa affairs on the U.S. National Security Council.

It was understood Mr Cohen would meet the administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, tomorrow morning before leaving at midday.

He is expected to hold a short news conference prior to his departure, a U.S. Information Service statement said this week.

**Spokesman on 'Confirmed' 'Sporadic' Infiltration**  
*MB0507162789 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1611 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 5 SAPA—South Africa's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, has declared a strike by a "considerable number" of Ovambo administration employees "totally illegal" and was taking urgent court action to prohibit the strike continuing, an official spokesman, Mr Eberhard Hofmann, said today.

"Furthermore, a departmental investigation is to be instituted concerning all officials participating in the strike in order to take disciplinary action where necessary."

Mr Hofmann told a media briefing no petitions or grievances pertaining to the strike, which started today, had been received by Mr Pienaar.

It was reported earlier that teachers, students and workers in the Ovambo region of northern Namibia would begin a three-day strike this week demanding steps be taken to ensure free and fair elections. The demands included the total removal of the members of the former SWA [South-West African] Police counter insurgency unit, Koevoet [Crowbar], from the ordinary police force.

Meanwhile, all the services provided by the administration were continuing with the personnel still available, Mr Hofmann said.

Mr Pienaar has undertaken to attend to the sporadic cases of infiltration of armed personnel into northern Namibia from Angola. Mr Hofmann said some cases had been reported and others confirmed, but he could not disclose figures. "The aim appears to be to engage in political activity with an element of intimidation as these people are uniformed and, in some cases, armed."

Concerning the return of dissidents, formerly detained in camps outside Namibia, Mr Pienaar was "determined to ascertain whether all such dissidents will be released and be free to return to the country before all political detainees or prisoners under the authority of the administrator-general will be released." Yesterday 154 former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] detainees returned to Namibia from Angola and were reunited with families and friends.

Mr Hofmann said Mr Pienaar and the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, were reviewing the status of 28 prisoners being held in Namibia.

The SWA Police had made over 20 arrests on charges of poaching during the past three weeks, according to a report from police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand.

Patrols were being carried out on the northern border of the Etosha National Park in Ovambo, in eastern Kavango and in east and west Caprivi. Police had found 14 elephant carcasses and confiscated 12 tusks valued at about R37,000.

All the arrests were made by former members of the now defunct counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, the report said.

**UN Reports 14,000 Refugees Repatriated**

*MB0407173689 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1500 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] A United Nations spokesman in Windhoek says the [UN] high commissioner for refugees [UNHCR] has so far repatriated nearly 14,000 Namibian exiles from neighboring countries.

The spokesman says a total of 41,000 people had registered for repatriation to Namibia under the auspices of the UNHCR. This meant that 27,000 more Namibians still had to be repatriated.

**UN Suspends Windhoek Repatriation Flights**

*MB0707125389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1216 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Windhoek, July 7, SAPA—The United Nations [UN] High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] had suspended flights for Namibians being repatriated through Windhoek until the bottleneck at reception centres in central Namibia had been sorted out, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

By yesterday 16,244 of the 41,000 Namibians registered to return with the UNHCR had arrived back in the country, and 9,102 had left reception centres to rejoin their families.

Returning Namibians had the choice of re-entering the country either through Windhoek airport or points in the north irrespective of their eventual destinations. Originally scheduled to spend no more than seven days in reception centres, returnees have been reluctant to leave centres at Dobra and Okahandja because of concern for the security situation in northern Namibia.

Returnees arriving in the north, however, have moved through the centres rapidly and one of the plans to solve the overcrowding problem was to take a group of returnees from Dobra to see the situation in the north for themselves and report back.

Repatriation flights to the north were continuing as scheduled, according to the deputy head of the UNHCR in Namibia, Mr Sylvester Awuye. In reply to a question, he pointed out Namibian exiles were arriving from all over and not just Angola and Zambia where the largest groups had registered. Apart from small groups from Britain and the United States, among other countries, Mr Awuye said two planeloads of Namibians from Cuba were due in on July 18 and 24.

Mr Eckhard told the media briefing the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, had passed on to the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, the advice of

the international independent jurist, Professor Carl Norgaard. He had asked for the release of all those identified by Prof Norgaard as political prisoners as well as those admitted by the South African Government to be political prisoners.

"These persons should have been released nine weeks after D-day (April 1, the start of the independence process) and the special representative sees no reason why their imprisonment should continue."

Mr Ahtisaari was also following up on the question of any other detainees where ever they were, a task he would pursue with "particular determination," Mr Eckhard said.

**Voter Registration 'Progressing Satisfactorily'**

*MB0407171489 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1500 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] The director of the electoral division of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], Mr Hisham Umayad, says the registration of voters for the election under the supervision of the United Nations in November is progressing satisfactorily.

He said negotiations on the election process would begin soon and that the draft election bill would be available for comment and suggestions from interested parties.

Mr Umayad said at a news conference in Windhoek that UNTAG and the Office of the Administrator General had agreed to a comprehensive plan to ensure that no one was refused registration unjustly. In addition to the administrator general's staff, 230 senior UNTAG personnel were manning registration points, and a further 110 mobile teams would be added.

**Progress in Registration Noted**

*MB0707161589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1459 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Windhoek, July 7, SAPA—More than 10 per cent of Namibians eligible to vote in the November election registered as voters during the first four days of the registration campaign, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Eberhard Hofmann, said in Windhoek today.

He told a media briefing 70,793 had registered when offices closed around the country yesterday afternoon. Officials estimate between 550,000 and 650,000 Namibians should be eligible to take part in the November election for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia.

Replying to an earlier question, Mr Hofmann said the country's Department of Statistics put Namibia's population this year at 1,295,000. This figure was based on an



average three per cent growth rate for all groups, excluding whites, since 1981. The average growth rate for whites was 1.5 per cent, he said.

This figure of 1,295,000 did not include the 41,000 refugees and exiles who had registered to be repatriated by the United Nations, or any others still to return.

**Mudge Criticizes SWAPO's 'Uncontrolled Return'**  
*MB0607132789 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] in Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, says that the uncontrolled return of disarmed SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] fighters and coverage of the process in SWAPO's newspaper is a form of intimidation and a part of the organization's political campaign. In an interview with Radio RSA [Republic of South Africa], Mr Mudge said the the fighters were slipping across the border among repatriates who were being brought back to the territory by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This was a violation of the Mount Etjo agreement.

Mr Mudge disclosed that members of the Alliance would be leaving for Britain at the end of the month for talks with the British secretary of foreign affairs on the independence process in Namibia. Mr Mudge said that with just 100 days left before the November election in the territory, it was unlikely that any party would achieve a two-thirds majority.

**DTA Official Condemns SWAPO Manifesto**  
*MB0707100989 Windhoek Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] The senior vice president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], Mr Mishake Muyongo, says SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] election manifesto either does not take into account economic and social realities or disregard for peace.

Mr Muyongo said in a statement issued, in Windhoek, that the manifesto would discourage potential foreign investment. He said the implementation of SWAPO's economic program would not [word indistinct] improve [word indistinct] conditions, but rather to decrease investment in economic development and increase unemployment.

According to Mr Muyongo, several of SWAPO's [word indistinct] propositions were vague and contained unrealistic assumptions. Referring to the economic policy, Mr Muyongo said the manifesto did not spell out how (?assistance) would be achieved. He said the manifesto contained a concealed provision which would enable SWAPO to institute a one-party state if it won the

elections in November. Mr Muyongo pointed out, however, that the constitutional principles which guarantee a multiparty system after independence were binding for all parties, including SWAPO.

**First Former SWAPO Detainees Arrive 4 Jul**  
*MB0407111989 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] Windhoek, July 4, SAPA—The first group of former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] detainees who were held at camps in Angola arrived back in Namibia today.

A colourful, diverse crowd covering every facet of the Namibian political and social spectrum was at the Windhoek International Airport to meet the flight from Lubango with 153 Namibians on board that touched down just after 9.15am. A few hundred people, including the Parents' Committee, who had lobbied for the release of SWAPO detainees for years, were at the airport.

SWAPO, SWAPO-Democrats, SWA [South-West African] National Union, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and the United Democratic Front were amongst many others who bore posters "The Communist Party Salutes You;" "SWAPO Where is My Father;" "The Struggle Continues Against Racism and Tribalism" and "Don't Leave Our People in Angola."

Their long wait was in vain as the returnees were whisked away from the airport in buses without having had a glimpse of their relatives and friends. One official said they would be taken to a specially organised centre near Okahandja where passengers would be re-united with their belongings and brought straight back to Windhoek, if they had people to meet them there.

Most of the waiting parents were informed on Sunday [2 July] by the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] to expect their children home today. The director of the ICRC in Namibia, Mr Nicolas de Rougemont, said in Windhoek his organisation had had contact with the detainees since June 24. Message forms completed at the camp provided by the Angolan Social Affairs Ministry in Angola were forwarded to parents so positive identification could be obtained from handwriting and signatures.

"We have been busy over the weekend making sure all the families got the messages and some even had the time to reply," he added, saying more than 100 people availed themselves of the ICRC messages forms.

**Former Detainees Form Council To Oppose SWAPO**  
*MB0607120089 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1154 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Windhoek, July 6, SAPA—Former political detainees of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] today announced they had formed a Political Consultative Council to prevent SWAPO from coming to power, by uniting "all democratic and peace-loving forces against tyranny."

A spokesman for the group that returned on Tuesday [4 July] from Angola, Mr Rinndja Ali Kaakunga, told a media briefing they experienced their home-coming with mixed emotions of joy and grief.

"Joy of seeing again our country and people, and grief of the horrifying experience at the hands of our own brothers and sisters who have always claimed to be the champions of the cause of freedom, democracy and justice," he said.

"The hour of truth has come for the SWAPO spy drama."

Mr Kaakunga, a former deputy administrative secretary of SWAPO, said camps in Angola had turned into hunting grounds for suspects who allegedly infiltrated the organisation as South African spies.

Between 1980 and 1989 SWAPO had built numerous interrogation and torture chambers, and underground dungeons referred to as "production units."

By the beginning of 1989 SWAPO had more than 1,000 prisoners, Mr Kaakunga said.

In spite of repeated appeals to SWAPO's leadership, its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, made inflammatory statements to aid "the callous SWAPO security service" and smothered all hopes.

The consequences of the ensuing situation was that hundreds of loyal SWAPO members, including combatants, were killed while others fled from SWAPO and some committed suicide.

Morale in SWAPO declined as prisoners were held in atrocious conditions in dungeons where many died from illness, although there were sufficient medical personnel in SWAPO camps and centres.

Mr Kaakunga said the reason for SWAPO's leadership embarking on such a "self-destructive adventure" was to remove young intellectuals who joined SWAPO in the seventies.

SWAPO's leadership viewed them with "suspicion and fear as posing a non-existent threat to their positions."

Mr Kaakunga said another reason was to cover up incompetence, so SWAPO's leadership "concocted the spy drama."

"To justify their absurd paranoia and obsession with the spy bogey, SWAPO's leadership capitalised on the mere possibility of a South African infiltration."

He continued: "This crisis proved that SWAPO's leadership consists of dishonest, selfish and demagogic elements.

"SWAPO has been built up with lies and is ruled through lies.

"Despite its moderate posture which was designed to suit electoral objectives SWAPO remains a totalitarian organisation and its leadership is still dreaming of putting into practice its vowed intention to establish a fascist military dictatorship in Namibia."

Mr Kaakunga said none of the released prisoners had connections with the South African Government or its security service. "We have committed no crime against the Namibian revolution and we will remain faithful to the cause of total liberation of our country."

Mr Kaakunga said SWAPO apologists were advising people to forget the past and not to jeopardise SWAPO's election chances since genuine Namibian independence was not possible without SWAPO.

Such action was "a dangerous delusion" for it meant betraying the memory of fallen heroes.

The truth would be told "in defiance of threats of persecution issued by SWAPO's leadership through its administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, when he visited the prisons in January this year."

The new Political Consultative Council, a pressure group, urged the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to take prompt action in determining the fate of hundreds of other SWAPO political detainees whose whereabouts was still not known.

**Protesters Disrupt 6 Jul Windhoek UN Meeting**  
*MB0607125489 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1203 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 6 SAPA—A group of SWA [South-West Africa] National Union (SWANU-Progressives) supporters caused a stir at United Nations headquarters in Windhoek today during a protest against the world body and the UN High Commission for Refugees senior representative, Mr Nicolas Bwakira.

Ushered out of the grounds and onto the pavement by UN security officials the protesters sang and danced waving placards "UN You are Corrupt", "UN be Fair or Go", "UN Where Are Our Refugees", "Bwakira, Go Back to Burundi People Are Starving There" and "All Detainees Back Now or No to Election".

At a media briefing earlier, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, announced that a further 106 UN police monitors were expected in Namibia on Saturday [8 July] as part of the second wave of 500 police monitors appointed to observe the SWA Police maintenance of law and order during the run-up to the election. Among the group were 40 policemen from Pakistan, 26 from Bangladesh and 40 from India.

Another 132 were due in on July 14 from (numbers in brackets): Ireland (15), the Netherlands (27), Norway (20), Sweden (20) and Belgium (50). The new arrivals are to strengthen the existing 500 UN police monitors to 1,000.

Asked about a statement by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, in which he said the release of political prisoners inside the country was conditional on the release of political prisoners and detainees outside Namibia, Mr Eckhard said there was no provision for conditionality for the release of those prisoners under the settlement proposal.

"The special representative (Mr Martti Ahtisaari) expects all political prisoners to be released consistent with the settlement proposal".

### Zambia

**Official Criticizes BBC Reports on 'Disturbances'**  
*MB0907192589 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi has lashed out at the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, over its reports on the current disturbances on the Copperbelt over the recently announced price decontrols and the devaluation of the kwacha. Addressing the country's judges, magistrates, and other senior judicial officers currently attending a seminar at Kiavumba (which he closed later), Comrade Shapi accused the BBC of having blown the disturbances out of proportions. He said, as usual, the BBC blew the issue out of proportions, adding that plans [words indistinct] of Zambia was finished.

### Zimbabwe

#### Harare By-Election Campaign Detailed

**ZUM Welcomes Voting Time Extension**  
*MB0507082589 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0726 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Harare July 5 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) chairman, Edgar Tekere, has welcomed today's four-and-a-half hours extension of voting time in the Dzivaresekwa by-election, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

Tekere, whose party is contesting the by-election to fill the vacancy created by the death of former ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] Politburo member, Maurice Nyangumbo, said: "It was quite evident that people were going to be coming in a lot.

"The extension is quite welcome."

Last night, the government decided to extend voting time from between 7am and 7pm to between 7am and 11.30pm. This was published in a government gazette released last night.

Register-general, Tobaiwa Mudede, said the extension was granted to allow more people the chance to vote.

Commenting on polling on the first day yesterday, the former ZANU (PF) secretary-general, who announced ZUM's formation on April 30, said voting had proceeded smoothly.

"I was happy with the way things went," said Tekere.

He, however, criticized ZANU (PF) deputy-secretary for the commissariat and culture, Nelson Mawema, for his alleged attempts to get non-registered people to vote.

Voting for the by-election entered its second and final day this morning.

**Voting Turnout 'Very Poor'**  
*MB0607082589 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0728 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Harare, July 5, SAPA—Polling for the Dzivaresekwa by-election closed at 11.30 tonight and counting is expected to start early tomorrow morning.

Results are expected at least by noon, ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency reports.

By closing time at least more than 4,800 voters had cast their votes at three busy polling stations at Dzivaresekwa shopping centre and high school and at Nyabhira commercial farming area.

Boxes from all 20 polling stations started arriving at Harare's Italian Sports Club where counting would be done.

From the voting pattern since mid-afternoon it appears as though the turn-out was very poor and not even a third of the 64,000 registered voters cast their ballots in the two-day by-election.

**ZUM Loses Contest**  
*MB0607172189 Gaborone Domestic Service in English*  
1610 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Reports just coming in from the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, indicate that the newly formed Zimbabwe Unity Movement, ZUM, of Edgar Tekere has been defeated in a by-election in the capital. It was the first time that ZUM took part in elections, and some observers say his party's defeat in the by-election may spell the end of his political career. Mr Tekere has also been fiercely attacked in the government press, which alleged that his ZUM party has links with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels in Mozambique. The



election results had been expected earlier in the day, but were postponed several times. The by-election in the parliamentary seat of Dzivaresekwa followed the suicide of senior Minister Maurice Nyagumbo.

#### **Tekere Alleges Vote-Rigging**

*MB0707201089 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] The leader of Zimbabwe's new opposition party, Mr Edgar Tekere, has accused the ruling ZANU-PF party of rigging the ballots after his candidate was defeated in a by-election. The candidate of the new party, called Zimbabwe Unity Movement, Mr Gideon Mutekure, earned 3,125 votes. The ruling party's candidate, Mr Ephraim Masewe, won with a total of 7,254 votes in the Dzivaresekwa constituency in Harare. Only 16.9 percent of 64,000 registered voters cast ballots.

Mr Tekere said two government ministers and some Army officers had forced polling officials to accept ballots from people ineligible to vote. Mr Tekere founded the Zimbabwe Unity Movement after he was sacked from the ruling ZANU-PF party for attacking corruption.

#### **ZUM's Election Showing Encouraging**

*MB0707204689 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The results of the Harare by-election will be no real comfort to ZANU-PF but provides considerable encouragement to the newly formed opposition group, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, ZUM. The official results gave the ruling party candidate 7,254 votes, against the 2,125 polled by his opponent. There was a massive stayaway factor. Over 50,000 potential voters registered their dissatisfaction with the incompetence and corruption of the governing party by abstaining from the vote. The ZANU-PF majority was only one-tenth of the figure recorded in this constituency in the 1985 general election, when the late Maurice Nyangumbo won the seat with over 44,000 votes.

Comrade Mugabe and his cronies will have been shaken out of their complacency by the outcome of this contest, and its excellent showing of the opposition. It was a very hollow victory. ZUM, on the other hand, has good reason to be satisfied with its achievement. The party is only a couple of months old, and has not had time to establish its cells and branches and create a proper grassroots organization. Moreover, the ruling party employed its dirty tricks department to deny ZUM the opportunity to put its case across from the public platform. The government-controlled media gave extensive coverage to ZANU-PF and published all the sly material

it could dig up to denigrate the opposition movement and its leadership. In contrast, ZUM hardly rated a mention except in a wholly negative sense.

Under these circumstances, and in the face of these obstacles, it is a notable achievement for ZUM to poll 30 percent of the votes cast. It shows that there is significant and partisan support for the return to a multiparty democracy, a free-market economy, and above all, the need for clean government. ZUM must now go flat-out to strengthen its leadership cadre and to establish a national organization in advance of the 1990 general election. The party will then be able to present itself as an alternative government, and not merely an opposition movement.

#### **Locomotive Shortages Affect Coal Supplies**

*MB0607102789 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Victoria Falls, July 6, SAPA—Zimbabwe's Deputy Transport Minister Amina Hughes said today that 102 of the 285 locomotives owned by the National Railways of Zimbabwe were ready for the scrap heap.

She told the CZI [Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries] congress at Victoria Falls that of the remaining 183 locomotives, between 110 and 120 were normally on the lines and the rest were in the workshops being serviced, ZIANA news agency reports.

Hughes said she had asked the railways for a breakdown of the figure of 285 locomotives the railways were said to own.

She said she had been told that because of age and other factors 102 of them were "on the scrap heap."

Zimbabwe needed a total of 158 locomotives on the rails each day, but could not manage this at present.

But she said the railways was to hire another 10 locomotives in addition to the 10 already being hired from South Africa, and was also putting out tenders to buy 30 more.

She said the railways had been given the go-ahead to employ retired artisans and more expatriates to help in the renovation of locomotives.

ZISCO [Zimbabwe Steel Corporation] Chairman Dennis Divaris said because of the shortage of locomotives, ZISCO could not get coal or iron ore and, as a result, was working "hand-to-mouth." He said if ZISCO was forced to close down because of the shortages it would take six months to get the huge iron and steel-producing plant started up again.

Wankie Colliery Executive Douglas Kadhene said from today no factory in Zimbabwe had any remaining strategic supplies of coal.

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